Mysore Maharaja Jubilee Number.

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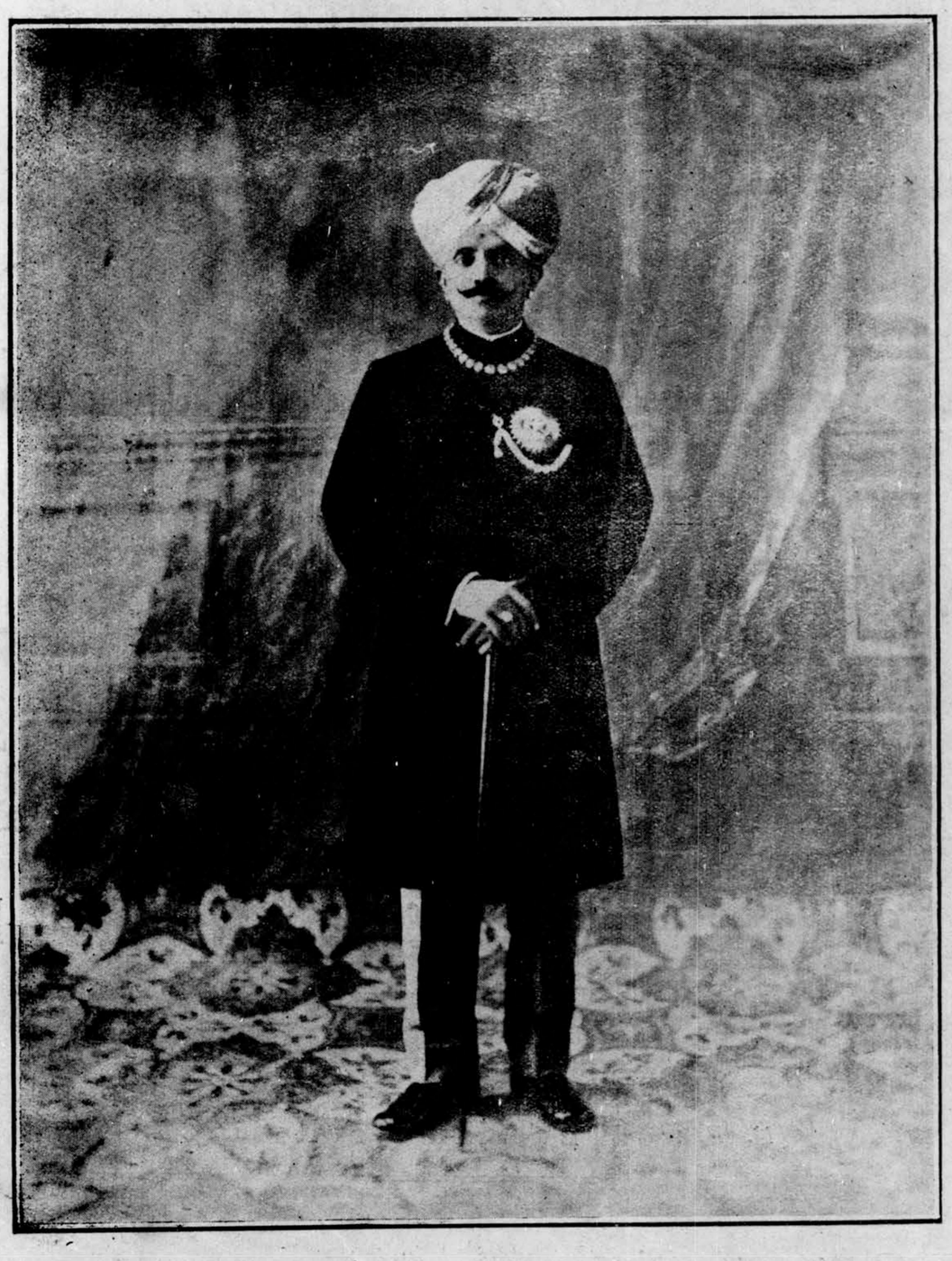
The Ruler of Mysore.



His Highness Sri Krishna Rajendra Wadeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., Maharaja of Mysore, the Silver Jubilee of whose enlightened reign is being celebrated by his grateful subjects with eclat throughout the State.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1927.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

During the twenty-five years the Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., etc., etc., has been on the throne, the State of Mysore has deservedly attained the very first place among the Indian States, from the point of view of good government and a contented people. It may even challenge comparison with some of the most advanced among the British Indian provinces. The strongest influence contributing to this happy result is the personal character of the Maharaja His Highness may be held up, without a grain of flattery or, exaggeration, a model of princely propriety, making a happy blend of a modern constitutional Ruler with the ancient ideal of the Hindu Kingship that made the ruler the most hardworked of his people. His Highness may have rivals in point of shrewdness; there may be more brilliant administrators, more hardworking rulers, even among Indian princes; though we doubt it any of the order will bear comparison with His Highness of Mysore on all points even in that regard. But where the Maharaja of Mysore stands unique and unrivalled is in regard to his irreproachable personal character. Some of his confreres render theirs a by-word for decadence. The Maharaja of Mysore, on the other hand, carries his goodness patience, self-lessness and clean-mindedness a'most to a fault. There are members of his own family whose lapses from the strict path of duty, or even decency, are neither unknown nor negligible; and his affection or reverence for them sometimes makes his acts or conduct to some other members of the family more rigorous or less considerate than might be expected from such a model of piety, reverence, justice and humanity, as His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore may well be claimed to be. Still it is a fault on the right side making one wish India had more rulers of that clean, highsouled type.

Next to the sterling personal character of His Highness, the most important factor in the present very enviable position of the Mysore State is the succession of able administrators with which the State has been blessed, and with whom His Highness has worked for a series of years as a model of constitutional Ruler. The constitution in Mysore does not assign to the Ruler quite precisely the position of the English King. The Maharaja has more considerable powers within his Dominions, and at the same time a far more delicate position 'vis-a-vis' the British Government. In the latter case the Maharaja's position is not essentially different from that of any other Indian Ruler of his rank. But the Maharaja of Mysore is unique in observing the constitutional restrictions on his personal powers, and a'so in using such powers as the Constitution of the State still leaves him to the utmost benefit of his subjects exclusively. While, therefore, it is but right that the several able Diwans of Mysore from Sir Sheshadri Iyer to Mr. Mirza should receive their meed of praise on this occasion, it must never be forgotten that not the best of them could have made of his administration half the success it has been without the willing, sincere and effective co-operation of the Ruler. His Highness is quick to appreciate, and careful to reward, merit. His personal sympathies, for example, both as a religious minded Hindu and as an excellent Ruler, are for recruiting for the public services in the State only on grounds of merit. But exclusive regard to that consideration might involve as some Ministers have represented an undue preponderance of only one section of the Mysore people in the public services of the State viz., the Brahmins. The Maharaja has therefore, persuaded himself, in the truest spirit of constitutional rule, to agree to his Ministers advice for a gradual remodelling of the conventions or regulations for recruitment to the public services, which would give all sections of the varied population a fair, even if not equal, representation in those services, without, at the same time, unduly affecting the efficiency of the administration. This is a much more delicate task than appears on the surface; and, perhaps, if the secret history of the Mysore administration were written for the last fifteen years, more than one Minister's position and pleading might be shown up to have been a special strain on the personal sympathies and constitutional traditions of His Highness. Because the Maharaja has thus effaced himself on occasions, the Mysore administration shows results which can compare most favourally with the best among the Indian States, and even with the foremost among the British provinces. Would it be too much to hold no the Mysore model for the administration and emulation in other States?

The Royal Emblem of Mysore.

As for the achievements during this period, Mysore may perhaps, make a poor show, if we compare its revenues and general wealth of the individual subject with a State of similar population or extent in Europe. But in this Mysore suffers in common with the rest of India, British districts no less than Indian States. Where, however, Mysore excels, it exce's alone. The great outburst of enterprise signalised by such efforts as the Hydro-electric power projects, or the vast irrigation undertakings, or the large scale industrial establishments, or the meticulous care and sedulous fostering of small industries like sericulture, has ben the distinguishing feature of Mysore administration during His present Highness's reign; and the crowning glory of a Mysore University, unique of its kind need only be mentioned to round up the catalogue of magnificent achievements, every single one of which would contribute to the immortality of the author. Would that we had more Maharajas like this? 'Vive le Maharaja.'

The Palace.
Mysore.
8th August 1927.

On this day, when I Complete the twenty fifth year of my reign, I send my loving greetings to each one of my dear people, with a heart full of solicitude for their happiness With unceasing effort I shall, while life lasts, endeavour to promote their welfare and prosperity, and I pray that God may give me light and strength to achieve this, the supreme object of my life and rule

Krishnaraja Wadiyar.

నమ్మ రాజ్యభారవు ప్రారంభవాగి ఇప్పత్తైదు వర్షగళు పూర్ణవాదవు ఈ దివస నావు నమ్మ ప్రీతిగె పాత్రరాద ప్రజెగళల్లి ప్రతియొబ్బరూ సుఖవాగిరలెందు హృదయదల్లి హారైసుత్తే ఈ సుభ సందర్భదల్లి నమ్మ ప్రేమ పురస్సరవాగి ప్రకాశగొళిసువెవు నమ్మ ప్రజెగళు సుసంపత్తిగళన్ను అభివృద్ధిగొళిసలు యత్నిసువెవు సంతత వాదప్రయత్నవన్ను మాడువెవు

నమ్మ జీవితకాలదల్లియూ రాజ్యభారదల్లియూ పరమాధ్యేయవాద ఈ ప్రయత్నవన్ను ఈడేరిసలు శక్తియన్ను కొయ్యశక్తియన్ను నమగె దయపాలిసలెందు సర్వశక్తనాద భగవంతనన్ను ప్రార్థిసువెవు

శ్రీకృష్ణరాజ

ఆజ جو میں اپنے سلطنت کا پچیسوان سال پورا کرتا ہوں اپنے تمام عزیز رعایا کو ایسے دل سے جو انکی خوش حالی کے تمنا سے معمور ہے پُر از محبت سلام کہتا ہوں انشاءاللہ لگاتار سعی کے ساتھ جب تک کہ زندگی باقی ہے انکی بھودی اور کشایش کے لئے کوشش کرونگا میں دعا کرتا ہوں کہ خداوند مجھکو روشنی اور قوت عطا فرمائے کہ میں اپنے سلطنت اور زندگی کے اس مقصد عالی کو انجام دوں.

کرشنہ راج وڈیر

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S AUTOGRAPH MESSAGE.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

A JUBILEE APPRECIATION

(BY C. R. REDDY, Vice-Chancellor Andhra University).

The Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore must be regarded as a national festival and not a mere local event. No reign of modern times in India has been so fruitful of vast and abiding good to the people as that of His Highness. More than the measures and the results has been the spirit in which he has conceived and tried to realise his duty as a sovereign and the grand example of a patriot prince which he has set for the whole of India.

Whatever may be the ultimate place of the ideal of good Government as contrasted with self-government in absolute political values, nobody can deny that good Government is not only a noble and necessary objective but that it is the objective even of self-fovernment. The psychology of the two systems may be different; their effects on men's character and sense of responsibility may be different. The speed and reliability with which they can achieve general progress may be different. But the fact remains that just as good is the goal of right, so the contentment, happiness and continuous prosperity and progress of the people is the goal towards which all administrative methods must be directed. And from the point of view of good Government, of the strenuous pursuit of universal benevolence in administrtion, the reign of His Highness will for ever remain one of the brightest pages and an inspiring record in Indian History.

DEEPLY RELIGIOUS SPIRIT.

What struck me most from the little that I have been permitted to see of His Highness during my service in Mysore is his deeply religious spirit. Personal piety is the well-spring from which his grace flows so abundantly towards his people. And his religion is something grander and nobler than what it is with most people. Like shadow attendant on light, many a religious mind inclines to narrowness, fanaticism and intolerance. To the Maharaja has been given the supremest of all moral gifts, a sincere and whole-hearted appreciation of every variety of creed and sincerity so long as they are devoted to noble purposes and his attitude towards those who don't share his spiritual beliefs is something higher than patronising toleration. It is one of active, admiring sympathy. It is this key, I believe, that will unlock the secret of his life and activity.

For how else can one explain the unflincing support that he gave in the face of orthodox opposition to the policy of admitting the untouchables into the general schools of the State? I was told that when a deputation of high-placed priests of the old order waited upon him and appealed to him in the name of Hindu Dharma, he quietly and with that calm, which is an expression of spiritual peace and fortitude, enquired whether or not he was equally the Maharaja for all his peoples or if he was Maharaja only for some and not for the rest—a question which in its spiritual depth and range far surpasses all formal creeds. Nor can I forget the gracious injunction he gave me on my appointment as Inspector General of Education that he expected me to spend, spend freely but efficiently, up to a limit of a third of the revenues of the State on improving and spreading Education, and to open up the roads of progress and University Education to the remotest rural folk. It struck me then and it strikes me today that Royalty with him is not a secular privilege, but a sacred mission of service.

A CONSTITUTIONAL RULER.

Those who hold position and privilege as a trust for the service of others would naturally be inclined to follow constitutional methods and to honour the interests and wishes of the people for whom they are trustees; and this is eminently so in the case of His Highness the Maharaja. Though in form the Government is an autocracy, in substance it is conducted on methods of constitutionalism. But constitutionalism itself may take various forms. In Mysore till now it has taken the form of the sovereign reposing full confidence in the Dewan he selects and appoints. To a certain extent this is open to the charge of creating delegated autocracy as distinct from personal autocracy, on the relative merits of which opinions are bound to differ. But with the extended franchise and the growth of the Assembly and the Legislative Council, there is every reason to expect that in accordance with his constitutional habit His Highness would effect a "de facto" shifting of the centre of gravity, and honour fully the views of his people directly expressed through those statutory organs of opinion. It is a great blessing to Mysore and a striking testimony to the statesmanship of the greatest Prince of modern times that he knows how to effect quietly and without disturbance even such epoch-making changes. Since he subordinates love of power to love of service, Mysore presents the auspicious aspect of a country in which the Practice and Custom of Government is generally in advance of the Law and Form. I wonder if there can be a higher tribute to the inborn greatness of our Maharaja than this assured development under his auspices of the old order of things into the new political pattern.

The Mysore University is next only in importance to the very liberal educational policy of His Highness. It is an achievement of the first magnitude. Not that I think that the University has already received a form which is true to the best academic type, but the potentiality of such a development is there, and I have no doubt that in course of time it will exolve into a real University. Both its legal status and its substantial field of operations have to be improved before it can claim to be an Academy reaching up-to-date standards. But the seed is there and His Highness's deep personal interest is there; and I have no doubt that in a few years genuine University ideals will receive the fullest possible embodiments.

TRUE FRIEND OF THE "DEPRESSED."

No administration of any time or period in Indian History has done so much for the Depressed Classes as that of His Highness. Even a mere recital of all the measures introduced with such grand results would read like a romance in the annals of social amelioration. If some people have to be classed as Depressed Classes on account of their birth, the women have to be classed similarly on account of their sex. And the universal and progressive outlook of His Highness has not neglected Women's Education either. But even here there is yet much to be done; and I doubt if a comprehensive and constructive policy on behalf of women, who are about half the population of the Stote, has yet been exolved. But Mysore is in this happy, enviable position—a 'good' need only to be thought of; and the means to realise it need only to be stated. and there is His Highness ready to give the schemes his energetic sympathy and support. I know of no other province in India about which this happy proposition could be laid down with the same confidence.

If only Mysore statesmanship could catalogue all the 'goods' it is out to promote in the order of their urgency and value. His Highness is there to supply the necessary dynamics of achievement, subject only to limitations of finance and opportunity. A heart so noble is a priceless asset to the nation. A Prince so dutiful is the greatest of moral forces. I don't know which feeling is uppermost in my mind, love or reverence for him. Perhaps reverence is the fitter expression, since he is to memore than a man, a hero and a redeemer of this Iron Age.

What a transformation Mysore has undergone under him! Life everywhere; activity, hope and aspiration in the entire rural, masses, who have till now been sleeping partners in the State's concern merely paying their taxes and helplessly dependent on the powers that be, slaves of the bureaucracy; the women awake to their rights and interests; modern industries installed and encouraged; local banks to finance and sustain those industries; railways, irrigation projects; electrical power plants; the most forward and systematic educational policy;—the mere narration of all of which sounds like the poetry of administration—a lyric in statesmanship.

I hope that on the occasion of his Jubilee the University will present him an address and its highest Honorary Degree.

I hope also that His Highness will signalise this grand occasion of universal rejoicing and thankgiving by admitting the Depressed Classes to his Durbars: That will symbolise their citizen equality in a manner that would capture the imagination of the country.

The Palace does not live apart from the people like a distant star, bluking in lofty loneliness. Not only is its physical location in the middle of the City but it is a good neighbour to the poor people around. Mothers can obtain milk from the Palace Cattle Department for their babies; and in a hundred other ways the Palace leads a life of intimate human relationship with the people around. The Maharaja's tours too in his State are fruitful of many acts of charity.

PATRON OF ART.

The natural expression of a deep feeling of humanity is Art in some shape or another. The Maharaja is an accomplished master of music. He has a wonderful taste and a fine discriminating judgment. So far as my knowledge goes, it is he that has introduced the principle of the orchestra into Indian music. Our music has not explored the possibilities of harmony to the same degree that it has of melody, and we owe it to the constructive genius of the Maharaja that harmony is receiving its due development in South Indian music. He is a lover not merely of the good but of the beautiful, and a liberal patron of the Fine Arts. Next after music comes his love for painting And Mysore is developing its own School of Art under that wonderful Artist, Mr. Venkatappa. Every man of genius is put above the necessity of working for creature-comforts by the benevolence of the Maharaja. Literature, and more especially Sanskrit Literature, finds in him an ardent patron. The realist that promotes good administration s also the idealist that promotes culture in every form. Shall we ever see the like of this Prince again? Socrates would have acclaimed him as an Athenean of the perfect type!

A first class polo player, he excels also at racquets , tennis, and other forms of physical exercise. He has done much to promote wrestling, and Mysore has one of the largest and most efficient Schools of Wrestling in India. He introduced of jin jutsu, for which purpose he employed for a long number of years a Japanese in his service. The Boy Scout movement has spread to every corner of the State, and in fact, all things considered, the Mysore Boy Scout Organsation is easily the best of its kind in India.

I sincerely pray God Almighty to endow the Maharaja with long life, health and strength, for such an endowment would be no gift to an individual but a blessing to a whole people.

Sri Chamarajendra Wadeyar with his family. H. H. the present Maharaja is seen just near his father while the baby on his lap is the Yuvaraja.

His Highness Maharaja Krishnaraja at the time of installation.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

A Tribute to His Character and Administration

(BY SREENIVAS).

The 8th of August 1927 marks the completion of 25 years of the accession of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., to the Throne of Mysore. It is thus a day of no small significance in the annals of the State; for, what could be more significant in our history than the Silver Jubilee of the reign of our King and Master, which is being celebrated in all parts of the State with an enthusiasm and rejoicing that has perhaps no parallel in living memory? On this historic occasion, the millions of His Hilness's loyal and devoted subjects, among whom the writer counts himself as one, are eager to voice, with sentiments of profound respect, their immense joy at the fact that the reign of His Highness has, during the 25 years that have now elapsed, been inspired by the noblest of principles and has justly been renowned for wise and humane administration of this country.

His Highness the Maharaja was born on the 4th of June 1884, and succeeded his illustrious father of revered memory in his eleventh year. In August 1902, at the age of 18, he took over the rule of his State from his talented mother, Her Highness the Maharanee-Regent in whom its control had happily vested for about seven and a half years during his minority.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Mysore is one of the most important self-governing States of India, blessed by Providence with exceptional natural resources. It is a very beautiful country favoured with every variety of scenery, climate and sport. Some of the mountain and forest scenes are unsurpassed in their loveliness; the famous water-falls at Jog, (in the Shimoga District) and at Sivasamudram (in the Mysore District) present the most splendid lake scenes in the whole of India and it is no exageration to say that a visit to Mysore is the envy of those who have not had the pleasure of experiencing it. Ranking only second to H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions in territorial importance, the State comprises an area amost equal to that of Scotland. Its population exceeds six millions and the revenue is about Rs. 3 1/2 crores.

IDEAL RULER.

Here is ample opportunity for a benign Ruler whose first thoughts are always for his people. From the first, His Highness has realised that his real work, his princely duty, lies among the people committed to his charge; in other words, in devoting himself heart and soul to the promotion of their happiness and welfare. In one of his public speeches, a former Viceroy of India thus said of the principles which should regulate the conduct of an Indian Prince: "He (the Prince) must be the servant as well as the master of his people.....If he expects his officials to follow an example, he himself must set it. If he desires to conquer torpor or apathy, he must exhibit enthusiasm. Everywhere he must be to his people the embodiment of sympathetic interest, of personal authority and of dispassionate zeal." We know of no Indian Prince who better fulfils this conception than His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore whose real greatness arises less from his exalted position than from the beneficent and generous use he has made of it, the high and spotless character which he has always borne and the sincerity of his purposes.

5. Twenty years ao, in reply to the address of good wishes and congratulations presented to His Highness by the citizens of Mysore on the conferment of the great honour of the G.C.S.I., on him by His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, His Highness said: "I feel that I have only just begun my work of administration, that there is a very great deal to be done and that very little has yet been achieved. My responsibility is a heavy one, but I fully realise it, and, as it has pleased Providence to call upon me to discharge it. I can only submit to the Divine Will. It shall ever be my aim and ambition in life to do all that lies in me to promote the progress and the prosperity of my beautiful State, and the happiness of my beloved people. I can assure you that I shall not spare myself in the endeavour to accomplish this. Neither preseverance nor effort will, I trust, ever be found wanting in fulfilling this aim." The history of Mysore since that day bears testimony to the manner in which, with strong sence of the obligations of his royal position and with great administrative ability, His Highness has fulfilled the aim which he set before himself.

Ever since his accession, His Highness has been untiring in his efforts to secure reform and progress in his State, and in this task he has been aided by a remarkable succession of able, devoted and public-spirited Dewans. Mysore has naturally made during the last two decades, considerable progress in all directions, political, social and economic and worthily maintains to-day the high reputation of the "model Indian State" which it won during the preceding reign.

His Highness is no arbitrary Ruler. He has an Executive Council consisting of three Members besides the Dewan, to advise him on all matters connected with the good administration of his State and the well-being of his subjects. His Highness has the reputation of being a good judge of character and has been fortunate in his choices of men. The present Members of the State Council are men of ability and experience; while the office of the Dewan is now held by a Mysorean, Amin-u'-Mulk Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., who regards his office less as an appointment than as a great mission of patriotic service. During the short period of 15 months he has carried on the adminstration, he has already shown that he is always painstaking, conscentious and sympathetic. He possesses high ideals of an administrator's duties and enjoys the confidence and esteem of His Highness.

IDENTITY WITH PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.

Insistence on the identity of the interests of the Government and of the people is a characteristic feature of the State of Mysore which is liberally provided with institutions for associating the people as far as possible in the work of the administration. The Representative Assembly the first institution of its kind in India, owes its being to the large-hearted statesmanship of H. H. the late lamented Maharaja and is fulfilling its useful purpose of bringing the needs and grievances of the people to the notice of the Government and keeping the latter in touch with public opinion. A step forward instituted by His Highness the present Maharaja in 1907 was the setting up of a Legislative Council with a strong representa-

(Continued on next Page.)

HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA SRI KANTIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADEYAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., (BORN 1888).

PRINCE JAYA CHAMARAJA WODEYAR, SON OF H. H THE YUVRAJA OF MYSORE.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS CHARACTER AND ADMINISTRATION.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

tive element and with important functions, bearing on legislation, finance and administration generally. More recently, further steps in the same direction were instituted by His Highness's Gracious Proclamation of 27th October 1923 conferring on his people a new charter of rights and liberties surpassing its predecessors in its magnanimity and in its breadth of view. The Representative Assembly was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions, its large membership being, as before, confined to non-officials. The Legislative Council was enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a statutory non-official majority. It was given the power of voting on the State Budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognisance. Standing Committees were formed to help the Government in an advisory capacity. These changes were based on a breadening of the electorate, by a lowering of property qualifications, by an extension of the franchise to all persons paying income-tax and by the removal of all disabilities based upon sex. A mixture of direct and secondary elections was replaced by a system of direct election. The candidates present themselves on a territorial basis, but if the number of seats guaranteed for a minority or a depressed community is not secured at the general election, provision is made for the minimum total to be secured through representatives elected by recognised associations, or, if necessary, by Government nomination. In the words of His Highness, these measures which have been welcomed by his subjects, "are fundamental, providing, as they do for a far closer association of the representatives of the people with the administration, and affording a freer outlet for their natural and legitimatee aspirations than seemed possible a few years ago."

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

On the side of moral and material progress and development, the reign of His Highness has been fruitful of incalculable good. Remarkable advance has been made in the initiation and development of large revenue producing schemes of railway construction and irrigation works. The development and organisation of the natural and industrial resources of the State; the inception of the great Cauvery Electric Power scheme which harnesses the Cauvery Falls to the service of man and is one of the largest electric installations in the world; the construction of the Dam and Reservoir at Kannambadi, known as the Krishnarajasagara Dam, which was contributed to a large extension of irrigated land in this tract; the starting of the Bhadravati Iron Works as a measure of industrial development; the extension of communications; the construction of the Bhadra Anicut and Channel Works which marks a new departure in the development of the Malnad and will appreciably increase production in this area; the provision of facilities for the expansion of the trade and commerce of the State by the establishment of the Mysore Bank with its branches in important centres of trade, are some of the important achievements associated with the enlightened rule of His Highness who has rightly come to be revered by his subjects as the "paternal Ruler of his people."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The salutary reform of separating the executive from the judicial functions stands to the credit of Mysore which, in this respect, has forged ahead of British India. Money has been freely given for the various activities of the nation-building departments. Thus, the Co-operative Credit Movement has been extended and its development is bringing relief to the indebtedness of cultivators. Co-operative Societies are most helpful in introducing business habits among the people, improving their industries and consequently raising their standards of life. The movement of co-operation has, therefore, His Highness's deepest sympathy, and he is always ready to do all in his power promote its development. Agriculture is the most important industry of the State and more than 75 per cent of the people are directly supported by it. His Highness's Government, as one would have supposed, has devoted special care and attention to its development by the popularisation of improvements in cultivation and seed. In no direction has expansion been so remarkable as in the case of education, due principally to His Highness's fostering care. Elementary education has been extended to remote rural parts, and in a large number of places, has been made compulsory. As the result of a well-defined programme which has recently been adopted, universal primary education in the State promises soon to become an accomplished fact. Invariably, the annual report on public instruction records a tale of progress and new initiatives, and ample evidence is now available to show that Mysore is fast approaching a high standard of general literacy, thanks to a liberal and progressive policy consistently followed. Industrial education and development have been receiving special attention. The State has the distinction of being the first among Indian States to establish an independent University of its own, which is of the teaching and residential type. It owes its being mainly to Sir M. Vivesvaraya, a former Dewan of Mysore whose active interest in the progress of the State has won for him a warm place in the hearts of its people and to whose patriotism and enthusiasm His Highness gave public expression in his speech at the first Convocation of the University. The University dates from the year 1916 and its development is continuing steadily. Schemes for improving the conditions of existence in the towns and cities of Mysore have always made a direct appeal to His Highness's sympathies and money has not been stinted on the execution of those schemes. The Scout Movement has received special encouragement at the hands of His Highness's Government. The Movement is rapidly progresing and as a knowledge of the principles of scouting permeates the entire school-going population, it will be of thhe greatest value in building up the character of our youths. The development of Local Self-Government is proceeding apace and the most interesting aspect of the work now being attempted in this sphere is undoubtedly the institution of rural Self-Government with a view to arousing the people in the villages to a sense of responsibility for self-improvement and thereby increasing their civic consciousness.

His Highness combines the rare qualities of a great Ruler with traditional friendship and loyalty to the Crown. Never was his devotion to the Empire more zealously and abundantly manifested than during the Great War, when , to quote the words of the then Viceroy of India, His Highness "gave splendid assistance to the British Empire in men, money and material."

May Almighty God shower His choicest blessings on His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the members of the Royal Family: May His Highness live for many years in health and happiness to continue his excellent work for the welfare of subjects: May Mysore be blessed in the future with continued and increasing success under the benevolent and fostering care of our beloved and illustrious Ruler.

THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAHARAJA AND YUVARAJA AT A CEREM ONIAL FUNCTION DURING DASARA. THE LATE SIRDAR KANTARAJE URS IS SEEN STANDING JUST BEHI ND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA WHO IS SEATED ON THE LEFT.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MYSORE.

(By L. N. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.)

The authentic history of Mysore, like that of India in general, begins after the invasion by Alexander the Great in 327 B. C. and has been gathered from the inscriptions, several thousands in number, scattered all over the country. On the retirement of Alexander, the North of India came under the dominion of Chandra Gupta who died at Shravana Belgola in Mysore. Asoka sent missonaries, among other places, to Mahisa-Mandala (Mysore).

The North of Mysore next came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. The Andhras were succeeded by the Kadambas on the North-west and by the Pallavas in the North-east. Some time later, two Ganga Princes of the Solar race, aided by the Jain Priest Simhanandi, established themselves, towards the close of the second century, throughout the remaining parts of the Mysore country. This dynasty ruled in Mysore till the opening of the 11th century.

The local dynasty which rose to power in Mysore on the overthrow of the Gangas was that of the Hoysalas who claimed to be Yadavas and therefore of the Solar race. The rise and fall of one dynasty after another continued until 1336 when the last great Hindu empire of the South was established at Vijayanagar on the Tungabhadra.

Hakka, and later his brother Bukka of the Lunar race, perhaps subordinates of the Hoysalas, became paramount throughout the South; but their extension northwards was checked by the foundation in 1347 of the Bahmani Kingdom, which was Musalman. The period between this date and 1479 was taken up in sanguine wars between Vijayanagar kings and the Bahbani Sultans of Gulburga.

NARSINGA DYNASTY FOUNDED

The later kings were less powerful; and Mahomedshah II was overrunning the whole territory, when he was opposed by Narsimha, a relative of the King. Narsimha staved off the danger, but surped the throne himself. His son, however, was in turn ousted by his general Narasinga who belonged to Yadava race. He captured Seringaptam. The South was later annexed; and the Narsinga dynasty was founded. About this time, the Bahmani Kingdom was broken up by revolts, and five Musalman states took its place in the Deccan; one of these, Bijapur, had most to do with Mysore.

During the 15th and 16th centuries the Vijayanagar Kings had bestowed on vassal chiefs sundry tracts in Mysore, on the condition of paying tribute and rendering military service. Those in the north were controlled direct from the Capital; and the southern chiefs were under a viceroy at Seringapatam.

Narsinga's three sons, in turn, succeeded to the Vijayanagar throne. Rama Raja, a great Minister and relative of the King, came to wield the chief power of the State about 1562. His arrogance provoked the Musalman states of Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmednagar and Bidar into combining in an attack on Vijayanagar. Rama Raja was slain in the battle of Talikota on January 23rd 1565; the army fled panic-stricken and the royal family escaped to Penukonda, where Rama Raja's brother founded the Rama Raja dynasty. Vijayanagar was sacked and destroyed by the victorious Mahomedans.

After the disaster at Talikota, although a nominal allegiance continued to be paid to the Viceroy, those of the vassals who could, declared their independance. The Wodeyars of Mysore were among these. They started absorbing all the lesser states till in 1610 they secured Seringapatam; by 1644 they had become the dominant power in the South of the country.

Shahji, father of the famous Shivaji, was in Bijapur service; and in return for his military services, he was granted a Jagir in the province named Carnatic-Bijapur-Balaghat. His son Venkoji agreed to sell Bangalore to the Raja of Mysore for 3 Lakhs. Under Shahji a large Maratha element was introduced into Mysore.

ORIGIN OF MYSORE FAMILY.

We must now retrace our steps, to relate the history of the Mysore family. Their origin is ascribed to two Kshattrya Princes of the Yadava race, named Vijaya and Krishna, who came to the South from Dwarka in Kathiawar in 1399, and took up their residence in Mahisur or Mysore. Here they heard that the Wodeyar or Chief of Hadinadu had gone out of his mind, and that the neighbouring chief, who was of inferior caste, taking advantage of the defenceless condition of the family, had demanded the only daughter of the house in matriage. To this, a consent had been given under compulsion, and arrangements unwillingly made for the ceremony. The two brothers espoused the cause of the distressed maiden and slew the chief at the wedding banquet. Vijaya, then, married the willing Princess, took the name of Wodeyar and assumed the Government of Hadinadu. The 4th King Cham Raja III divided his dominions between his three sons. To Cham Raja IV, he gave Mysore, and, no male heir surviving to either of the other brothers, the succession was continued in the Mysore branch.

It was then that the fatal disaster of Talikota befell the Vijayanagar empire. Cham Raja discontinued his tribute. Raja Wodeyar, the younger brother, next came to the throne and established the fortunes of the royal family. The State continued to prosper under the succeeding Rajas; and this brings us to 1687.

Venkoji had agreed, as related before, to sell Bangalore to the Mysore Raja for 3 Lakhs. But Kasim Khan, the Mogul General, first seized it and then carried out the bargain, pocketing the money himself. Through him the Raja cultivated an alliance with Aurangdeb, and subdued such parts of the country as would not interfere with the Mogul operations. Kasim Khan died; and the wing, in order to establish fresh interest at court and obtain if possible recognition of his new conquests, sent an embassy to the Emperor. This returned in 1700 with a new signet, bearing the title Jug Deo Raj, and permission to sit on an ivory throne. The king, perhaps, out of respect for the definition of

A MAP OF MYSORE STATE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MYSORE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

imitation as the best from of flattery, formed the administration into 18 departments, as it obtained at the Mogul Court. He died in 1704.

Later, the ascendancy of the throne in Mysore began to decline, and all power fell into the hands of the ministers Devraj and Nanjraj. The state was powerless against inveders; and in 1757 several Taluks had to be pledged to the Marathas security to induce them to retire.

RISE OF HAIDER ALI.

Meanwhile at the seige in 1749 of Devanhalli, a volunteer horseman had come to notice who was destined before long to be supreme in the state and to play no mean part in the history of India. This was Haider Ali, whose courage induced, rather forced Nanjraj to give him command. Haidar increased his force; and amid the struggles between rival candidates for the Nawabship of the Carnatic, supported by the English and French respectively, he secured for himself valuable booty. He was, then, appointed Faujdar of Dindiful (Madura District) where he added to his

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar of Baroda and the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadeyar Bahadur.

strength and grew fat on wholesale plunders. The army at the capital was in mutiny owing to their pay being in arrears, and Haider was sent for to settle the disputes, which he did with ability. The fort and district of Bangalore were presented to him. He advised the driving away of the Marathas from the pledged Taluka. this advice was acted upon and was then attended with success, as father invasion was impossible owing to the rains having set in. But the Marathas appeared again in 1759. Haidar, in chief command, opposed them, rescued Bangalore and forced the Marathas to consent to leave the conutry on payment of a certain sum in discharge of all claims. He returned to Seringapatam in triumph, and in a splendid Durbar(Nanjraj bestowed on him the title Fateh Haidar Bahadur. Once more, the army grew mutinous owing to their pay being in arrears, and this gave Haidar the chance, he was so eagerly looking for. He satisfied the turbulent element and more than half the country was placed in his hands, while Nanjraj was forcibly retired.

In 1760 the French sought Haidar's help against the English in Pondicherry, and a treaty was made. Haidar was betrayed by his co-adjutor Khande Rao; but he could not do much, and after some vicissitudes Haidar Ali succeeded in pursuading Nanjraj to resume his authority. The Raja was brought to his knees; and Haidar's usurpation was inevitable though he, far-sightedly, always maintained a royal occupant on the throne.

Playing the British, the Marathas, and the Nizam one against the other, as it suited his purpose, Haidar, an unlettered adventurer, had raised himself to a throne and founded a kingdom. During one of his periodical wars with the British, he died in camp on December 7, 1782 at the ripe age of 60.

TIPU SULTAN.

His son and successor, Tipu, had not the ability of his father, was an undying hater of the British. There was continuous warfare between Tipu and the British until 1792, when Tipu had to accept the British terms. The delivery of two his sons as hostages to the British, was, perhaps, the saddest of them all. There is a heart-rending picture of the sad scene—the father handing over his beloved sons—in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. Tipu ordered cataclysmic changes in all things in the State, his aim, evidently, being to obliterate every trace of previous rulers, and to introduce a new order of things beginning with himself. On the death in 1796 of the pagent Raja, no successor was appointed, and the royal family were turned out of the palace, stripped of fall.

Tipu, next, strained every nerve to form a coalition for the expulsion of the British from India. When the fortress of Seringapatam was carried by assault on May, 4, 1799, by the British. Tipu's body was found among the slain.

It was decided by the British to restore the descendant of the former rajas under British protection, to the sovereignty of the dominions thus left vacant: and for this, a treaty was made. The young prince, Krishna Raja Wodeyar, 5 years old was placed on the throne on June 30th The Marauding chiefs were put down, the country was reduced to good order and the Government was eminently successful.

In 1811, Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur came of age, and was entrusted with the Government.

In 1831, the British, acting on their interpretation of the treaty, deprived him of ruling power. The Maharaja was allowed to remain at the capital and a provision was made for him.

The Maharaja had no male heir; and though His Highness' loyalty in the Mutiny was undoubted, a sanad of adoption was not granted to him by Lord Canning, on the ground that he was not a ruling chief. The Maharaja, however, exercised his right as a Hindu and adopted a son in 1865. After a strenuous fightfi put up by His Highness, the adoption of Cham Raja Wodeyar Bahadur was recognised by the British in 1867. With the satisfaction that his dynasty would be continued, the Maharaja died in 1868 at the ripe age of 74.

The British tried to modernise the State before the recognition of the above adoption, as well as, during the minority of the new Maharaja.

RENDITION OF MYSORE.

This young prince was carefully trained for his exalted position under European tutors; and on his coming of age, the rendition of Mysore was carried out on March 25, 1881, on terms embodied in an Instrument of Transfer which superseded all former treaties, and Mr. C. Rangachar.u was appointed Diwan. He was assisted by a small Council and a Representative Assembly was established in Mysore.

Mr. (from 1893 Sir) K. Sheshadari Iyer, who had given his head to Herbert Spencer and his heart to Par Brahma,' succeeded as Diwan, and during his tenure of office which he held near his death in 1901, Mysore was raised to a high state of prosperity. Mysore continued to prosper under the succeeding Diwans. This is too recent to need an elaborate presentation in this article.

At the end of 1894 occurred at Calcutta the sudden death of the universally respected Maharaja Cham Rajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, in whose person the administration of Mysore had been revived in 1881. Her Highness Maharani Saheba became Regent during the minority of her eldest son.

This young prince, His Highness Maharaja Krishna Rajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, who has been assiduous ly trained by European Tutors, on attaining his majority, was invested with power in 1902 by the Viceroy in person.

*The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Imperial Gazetteer of India Vol. XVIII.

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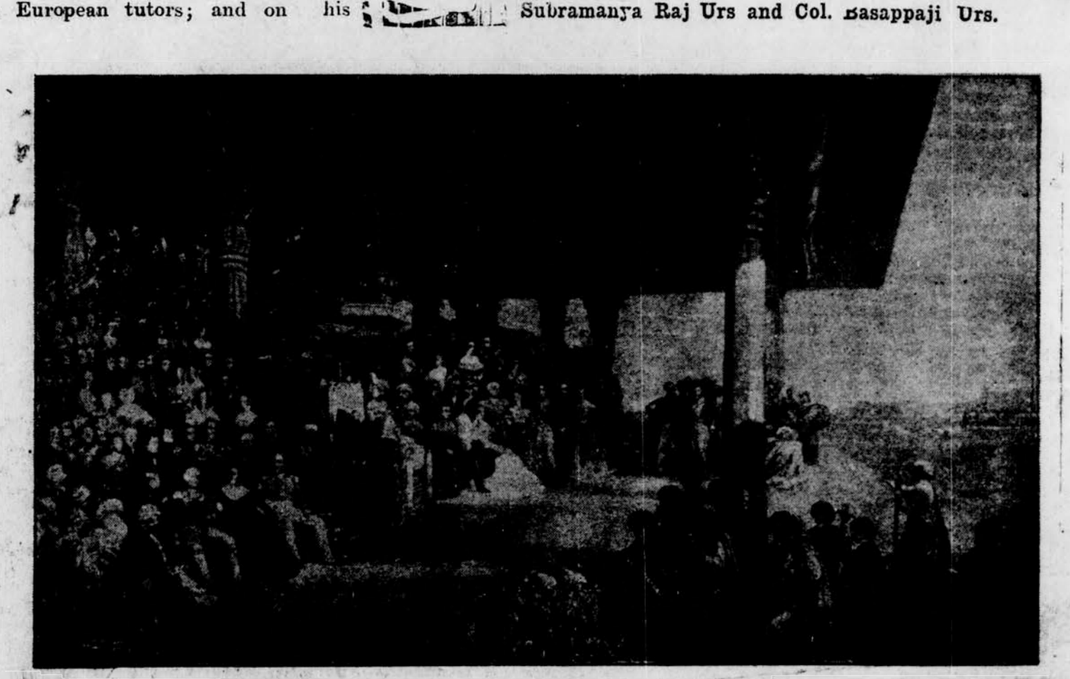
The picture shows Sri Chama rajendra Wadeyar receiving the military salute. By his side is Lt.-Col. Desaraja Urs while in the rear are Prince Subramanya Raj Urs and Col. Basappaji Urs.



H. H. Sri Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadeyar's Dasara Darbar, 1846. Near the throne is Sir Mark Cubbon.

RESCUER OF MYSORE DYNASTY.

(BY ANAND RAI.)

About 1760 Haidar Ali usurped the throne of Mysore; but he, farsightedly, always maintained a royal occupant—a Hindu Raja—on the throne.

Tipu succeeded Haidar Ali. On the death in 1796 of the pagent Raja, no successor was appointed, and the royal family were turned out of palace, stripped of all. In the seige of Seringapatam by the British, Tipu was slain on May 4 1799.

It was, then, decided by the British in consultation with the Nizam, to restore the descendant of the former Raja under British protection, to the sovereignty of the dominions thus left vacant, and for this, a treaty was made. The young prince, Krishna Raja Wodeyar, 5 years old, was placed on the throne on June 30th.

In 1811, Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur came of age and was entrusted with the Government.

In 1831 the British, acting on their interpretation of the treaty deprived him of ruling power. The Maharaja was allowed to remain at the capital, and a provision was made for him.

The helpless Maharaja was, evidently, resigned to his sad fate until the beginning of 1861, when his advancing age pressed him to appeal to the British Government to restore him to his royal dignity, which he asserted the British had so arbitrarily, deprived him of.

Again, His Highness had no male heir and he wanted to adopt a son and an heir to the Mysore throne. Though His Highness's loyalty during the mutiny was undoubted, Lord Canning the then Viceroy refused him a sanad of adoption on the ground that he was not a ruling chief. His Highness, however, exercised his right as a Hindu to adopt a son and depended upon the justice and equity of his claim to be restored to the Mysore throne and thus be given a sanad of adoption; and this was not in vain.

Beginning with his Khureeta to Lord Canning, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, dated 23rd Febroary 1861, His Highness put up a strenuous fight for his cause.

A numerously signed petition of the people of Mysore, appealing to the British Government to recognise the adoption of an heir to the Mysore throne, was turned down; His Highness had to depute His "confidential adviser and sincere friend." Dr. Campbell to lay the case before Her Majesty the Queen.

THE RIGHT RECOGNISED.

This strenuous and just fight bore fruit after six long years; by his despatch dated the 16th April 1867, the Secretary of State for India admitted that the Partition Treaty of Mysore of 1799 was a dynatic treaty conveying the right of perpetual sovereignty to the Maharaja and his lawful successors; thus the adoption of Cham Rajendra Wodeyar Bahadur was recognised by the British. With the satisfaction that his dynasty would be continued, the Maharaja died in 1868.

Maharaja Cham Rajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, father of the present Maharaja, on coming of age, assumed the reins of Government, on March 25, 1881 on terms embodied in an instrument of transfer which superseded all former treaties.

It is worthy of note that the Rescuer of the Mysore dynasty bore the same honoured name as the present Maharaja.

PROCLAMATION.

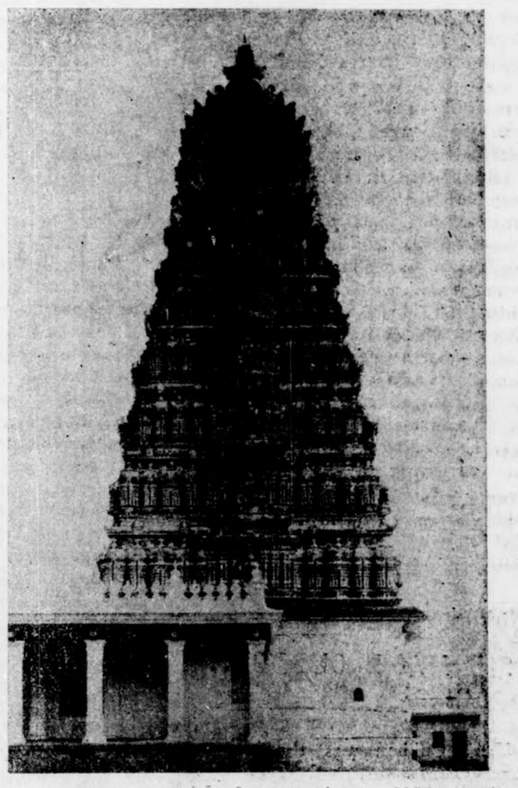
The following is the text of the Proalamation of the Government of India, announcing the restitution of Mysore to Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, the adopted son of Krishnaraja III.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, announces to the chiefs and people of Mysore, the death of His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadeyar Bahadur, Knight, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The event is regarded with sorrow by the Government of India, with which the late Maharaja had preserved relations of friendship for more than half a century.

His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiyar, at present a minor, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, is acknowledged by the Government of India as his successor and as Maharaja of the Mysore territories.

During the minority of His Highness, the said territories will be administered in His Highness' name by the British Government, and will be governed on the same principles and under the same regulations as heretofore.

When His Highness shall attain the period of majority, that is, the age of eighteen years, and if His Highness shall then be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his exalted position, the Government of the ocuntry will be entrusted to him subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time.



Goparam of the Chamundi Temple.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA SRI MAMMADI KRISHNA RAJENDRA WADEYAR, TO WHOM WAS RESTORED THE MYSORE RAJ AFTER TIPPU'S DEATH. (BORN 1794, DIED 1868).

MAKERS OF MODERN MYSORE

DEWAN PURNIAH.

Purniah was a Brahman of Madhva sect, descended from a family of the Corinbatore Country, and attained great eminence during the regime of Hyder'i, to whom he was almost indespensible. Next to Mir Sadak he held the highest power in the administration of the country, during Tippu's period. After the death of Tippu, when the whole affairs were in a state of chaos, it was Purniah and Bacche Rao next in power to him, that were mainly instrumental in the restoration of the Mysore Gaddi to the Hindu dynasty, which was eclipsed during the regime of the two Mohemedan Rulers. In 1799 Purniah was created Divan and Regent. He along with Col. Close and Co'. Wellesly combined themselves into a powerful triad,, and est to evolve order out of the disintegration that had set in, due mainly to the continued state of warfare duting the regime of the Mohomedan rulers for a period of nearly fifty years.

SIR MARK CUBBON.

Sir Mark Cubbon was the son of a Manx Clergyman, and came out to India in 1801, at the age of 16. On arrival he joined his uncle, Major Wilks at the Mysore Residency, and there gained an early acquiantance with Indian habits. Befor elong he was appointed to the Commissariat Department, and became the head of it when Colonel Morison was made Resident of Travancore. Colonel Cubbon was a little later appointed as Commissioner. At the beginning of 1860 the intension was formed of transferring Mysore to the Government of Madras. The step was so distateful to Sir Mark Cubbon, that he tendered his resignation. Early the following year he was attacked with serious illness, and died at Suez on his way to England.

DEWAN RANGACHARLU

Dewan Settipanyam Veeravalli Rangacharlu, C.I.E., was a Srivaishnava Brahmin of the Conjeevaram District and was for a long time in the British Service as Deputy Collector. He was first engaged as an assistant on the Inam inquiry, to aid in arranging the private finances of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. He was subsequently made controller of the Palace, and in course of time was appointed as Dewan. It was during his period, that the seed of the modern constitution of Mysore was sown. In 1881, a Representative Assembly met, with the Dewan as its president.

Powers were given to the delegates to discuss the budget. The Assembly was made a platform, from which the delegates from different provinces could lay before the Government their views. Improvements in District and Local Boards were effected, and a large scheme of education was outlined. Dewan Rangacharlu died suddenly at Madras in 1883. The success that his successor Dewan Sir K. Shashadriyer I reaped, was mostly due to the sound system he had introduced in all the branches of the Government.

SIR K. SHESHADRI IYER.

The period in which Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer held the position of Dewanship, saw a complete reformation in the state of affairs, by the initiation of a vigorous industrial policy and exploitation of the rich mineral and other resources of the State. No department of the administration escaped the close attention of the Dewan, and on the day he laid down the reins of his office, he had earned the eternal gratitude of a contended country. The solicitude for the welfare of the Ryots, the back-bone of the State, was always uppermost in his mind. He very rightly foresaw that a strong peasantry aided by a net-work of cottage industries, would be able to banish poverty from the land, and raise the standard of the people's living.

It is impossible, to recount the many-sided services of the man. within a short article of this nature. In a laudatory note which appeared during his Dewanship, Sir W. W. Hunter described him as a Statesman who had given his head to Herbert Spencer and his heart to Para-Brahma.

NIZAM-UL-MULK MIRZA M. ISMAIL, DEWAN OF MYSORE.

DEWAN PURNIAH.

RAJA-DHARMA PRAVINA T. R. A. THAMBOO CHETTY

Mr. Thamboo Chetty will always be remembered by Mysoreans, as a great educationist and social Reformer. He felt intensely, and burned with indignaton, at the illiteracy and consequent ignorance of the people, who at that period, when the country was being administered by the British agents, thought any model of Government were in direct violation of their religious beliefs. It was a stupendous task to the subject of this sketch to fight out this deep superstition among the people, and by a policy of conciliation and liberality he surmounted the difficulties, which beset the paths of progress.

Though not a native of Mysore, and though an alien in his religious beliefs, he was so universally trusted for his soundness of judgment and probity that no Commission appointed for practical purposes was complete without Mr. Thamboo Chetty as one of its most prominent members. Mr. Thamboo Chetty died in 1907 to the universal regret of Mysore, the and which he adopted and for which he lived and died.

THE PROGRESS OF MYSORE.

RECORD OF FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

(BY MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA.)

What disinterested observers of various kinds are agreed in recording as their general impression of Mysore is that it has unlike most Indian States, left medievalism far behind and has definitely come into the days of life and thought of modernity. Not only in policies of the Government and the procedure of the Public Offices, and not only in the buildings and institutions of the larger towns and the dress and address of the English-affected classes, but also in the general outlook and activities of common people in towns and villages in the interor are to be noticed striking evidences of a New Education. The ingredients of this New Education and Modernity may be defined as a growing sense in the people at arge of their membership in the corpus of the State, a widening oensciousness of what is due to them at the hands of the Government, an increasing desire to add to their material resources by exploring new avenues of industry or handicraft or trade, an insistent demand for more schools, libraries, Co-operative Societies and civic institutions of all sorts, and finally a general interest in all matters with which a newspaper in our day concerns itself. All these desires and all such activities are a necessary preliminary to a wholesome and lasting political uprise of the people. They betoken a wide-spread awakening in the country and contain the promise of true, all-round, national development. The advent of this spirit of Modernity is in no small measure to be attributed to the wide-awake and forward-looking policies of the Government working under the guidance not the mere formal sanction, but the active and watchful guidance,—of His Highness the Maharaja.

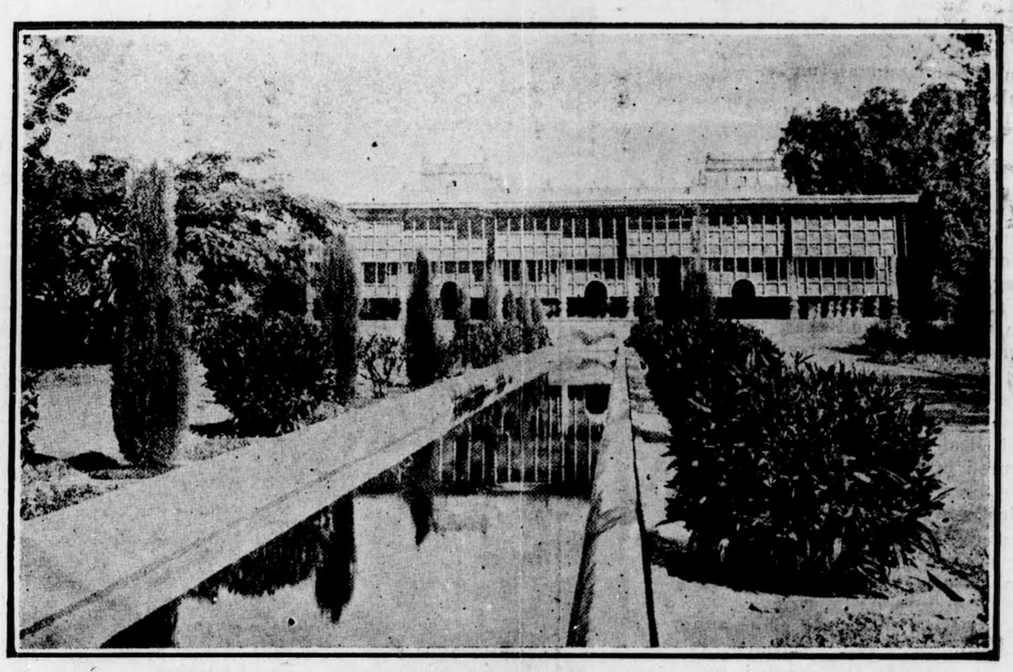
THE BEGINNINGS OF IT.

It was Mysore's peculiar good fortune that at the very start of her present career, over 45 years ago, she found in her then Ruler a Prince who combined in himself the best traits of a cultured gentlemen and the finest instincts of a constitutional monarch. He had, moreover, the advantage of being served, in the office of Prime Minister or Dewan, by one who had taken no ordinary share in the moulding of his mind and character. Rangacharlu, the first Dewan, had been an eye-witness to the weaknesses and perversities of the prolonged rule of an alien bureaucracy in the State. He was further, by natural temperament as well as by conviction born of experience, a man of the people, an enthusiast for representative Government and an advocate of popular self-effort and economic organisation. He had been an earnest student of the liberalistic movements in political and social philosophy in Europe and America and had been following wth keen interest the industrial and democratic developments then taking place in Engdand and Japan. Having a sympathetic master who could readily understand his ideas and support his programme, Rangacharlu was able to launch out a policy of radical administrative reform and courageous economic development. Within less than two years, which was all the period for which he was spared in life he was able to Indianise the services thoroughly, to lay the woundations of a popular constitution, to inaugurate a profitable scheme of Railway construction and forest exploitation and to mark the beginnings of really progressive regime in all the departments of Government.

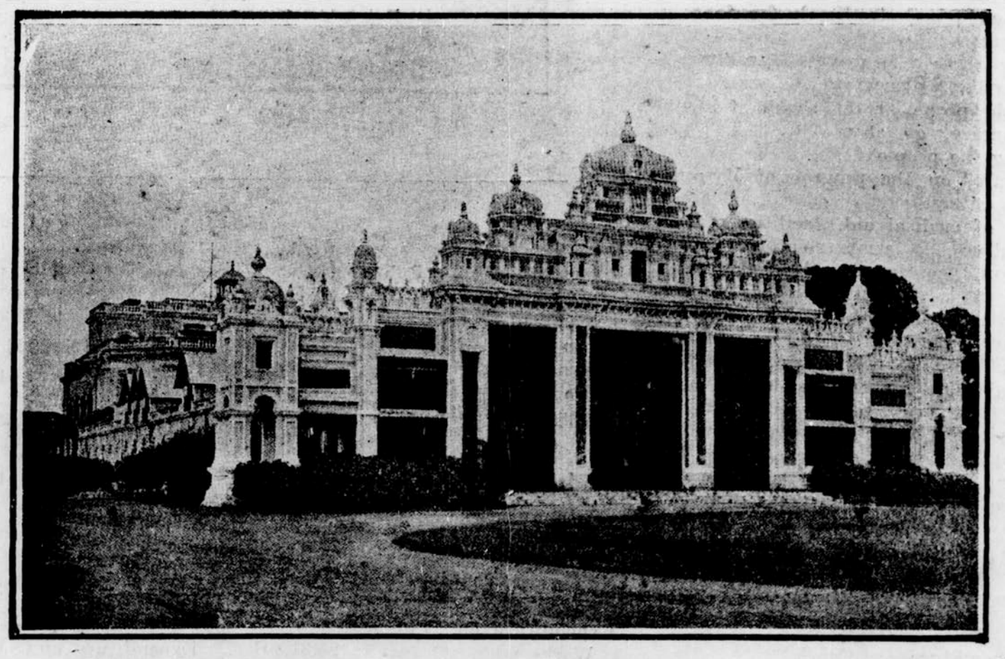
FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

His successor, who was able to achieve a much wider fame, 'Rajya

Palace at Mysore where His Highness generally holds the Darbar. It is a gem of architecture, built of dark grey marble and took nearly 15 years to finish. It appears a veritable "fairy-land" when during the Dasara festivities, it is illuminated with thousands of electric lights.



Daria Dowlat at Seringapattam.



The Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore.

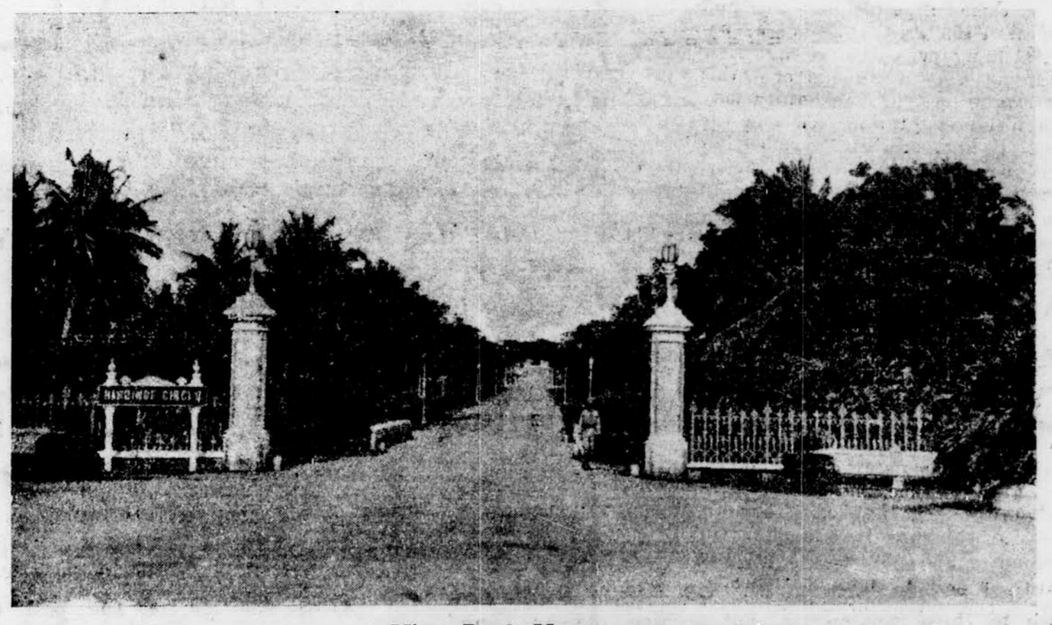
dhurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, had fully imbibed Rangachariu's forward-looking spirit and displayed no less courage in undertaking large schemes of material advancement. His gifts in the direction of a popular constitution were not as large as his predecessor's. But he pushed on the work of railways; carried out new projects of irrigation and water-supply with truly admirable pre-vision, promoted the spread of education with great zeal. conceived the scheme for the generation of electricity at the Cauvery water-falls and carried out that scheme to his lasting glory; and maintained a vigorous grip over all the parts of the machinery of Government. No less worthy of note are the shrewdness and the independence which characterised his dealings with the Government of India. That he was able to earn the lively antipathy of an Anglo-Indian reactionary like Sir William Lee-Warner and the appreciation of a candid critic of Indians like Lord Curzon is proof conclusive of his energy and efficiency as an administrator and of his success as a pioneer winning a name for Indians in the field of practical statesmanship. We must not omit to mention, at the same time, that he would not have been able to produce a fraction of his gratifying record if he had not had had behind him the intelligent appreciation and thoughtful support of the Sovereigns whom, one after another, it was his good fortune to serve. His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, whose patriotic inspiration was the mainstay of his ministers, was snatched away from his people by the cruel hand of death in 1894; and it fell to the lot of his widely-respected consort to assume the reins of government as Regent for her then minor son and heir. His Highness the present Maharaja. The success which attended her reign of eight years forms an especially memorable and gratifying event in Mysore's annals under Indian rule.

THE PRESENT REGIME.

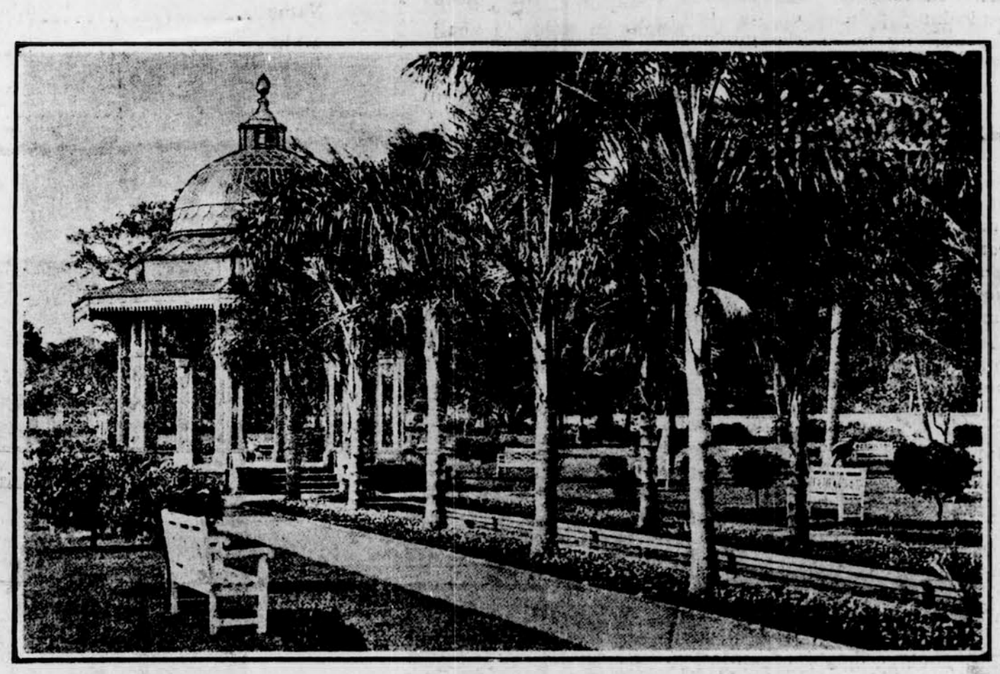
It is now twenty-five years since His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar IV took up the burden of the State. The seven Dewans by whom he has so far been successively served have been men of various degrees of ability, various kinds of ideals, and various temperaments and characters. With all that, the car of progress has never been allowed to suffer a set-back or a stand-still. If its speed fell under one Dewan, it soon rose again under another. The essential ideal and policy could never be obscured or perverted by the purblindness or whimsicality of a Dewan That ideal and policy may in one word be described as Nation-building. It is the work of up-lifting a people from a state of prostration and listlessness, and placing them on the road to a life of manly self-effort and self-determination. This, of course, is a task that needs the devoted services of many a resolute and hard working generation for full accomplishment. But Mysore may well claim the credit of having persevered in it consistently and steadfastly for forty-five years.

How those who profess readiness to introduce democratic reforms if only the people are fit, should if they are sincere, go about the task of making the people fit, is to be seen illustrated in the progress of Mysore in respect of popular education, provision of medical aid, facilities for agriculture, communications and railways, agencies for the protection of life and property and other requisites of ordered civic life. Where these primary conditions of decent civilized existence do not obtain, it would be impossible for the people to acquire those facilities of mind and temper without which democracy cannot be anything much different from a howling multitude. How the State of Mysore has been performing this necessary preliminary work for the evolution of a sane and vigorous democratic polity may be gleaned at a glance from the following table:—

The Fountain Square, Mysore.



Mirza Road, Mysore.



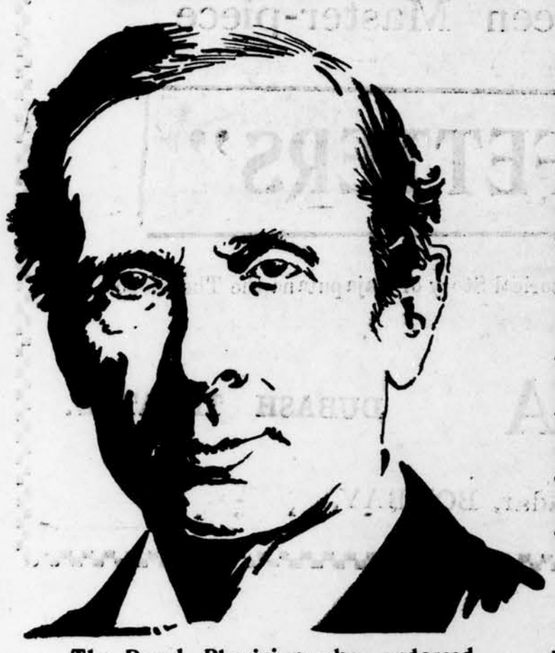
Nishat Bagh, Mysore.

IN 1881.	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 1,59,300
Number of Schools	Not known
Number of Pupils	,, ,,
Expenditure on Public Works	Rs. 10,75,000
Expenditure on Justice	Rs. 6,08,815
Expenditure on Police	4,57,200
Expenditure on Medical Aid	1,63,000
Gross Expenditure	99,96,281
Gross Receipts	1,01,00,000
IN 1902.	
Expenditure on Education	Rs 6,99,616
Number of Schools	2,231
Number Pupils	91,112
Expenditure on Public Works	25,31,441
Expenditure on Justice	10,14,684
Expenditure on Police	9,62,957
Expenditure on Medical Aid	4,88,566
Gross Expenditure	2,14,61,022
Gross Receipts	1,91,95,773
IN 1926-27.	
Expenditure of Education	Rs. 46,80,300
Number of Schools	8,066
Number of Pupils	5,15,989
Expenditure on Public Works	27,38,000
	(plus 32,96,000)
Expenditure on Justice	11,47,000
Expenditure on Police	16,25,000
Expenditure on Medical Aid	9,69,000
Gross Expenditure	3,39,80,000
Gross Receipts	3,40,10,000

The era which opened in 1902, and whose Silver Jubilee is being celebrated to-day all over the State, has witnessed many remarkable developments such as the Krishnarajasagara, the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Mysore University, the Sandal Wood Oil Factory, the Mysore Bank etc. The factors which have ensured this continuity and expansion of progress in Nation building work, as against many chances for interruption or perversion, are two: (1) The active watch and control exercised by His Highness the Maharaja, and (2) the strength which

FREE BOOK ON HOW TO TREAT

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS



The Royal Physician who endorsed Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

Don't let Bronchitis or Asthma wear down your vitality. You can quickly recover and avoid repeated attacks by taking Dr. Hair's Asthma and Bronchitis Cure, the unfailing liquid cure. Dr. Hair's treatment is so unique in its efficacy that the etiquette of the medical profession entirely fails to restrain doctor's spontaneous outbursts of personal testimony.

A WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR
WRITES:—
December 12, 1925.

"I consider that Hair's Asthma Cure has been before the Profession for so long that there is no objection to my adding my personal testimony to its efficacy in Asthma and Bronchitis.

Yours faithfully,
——,M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P."

The greatest British Asthma Specialist of to-day says : " . . I have not seen one who, if there were no serious complications, no matter how long the duration of the Asthma, could not be cured. . . . ."

Why tolerate more suffering ? Dr. Hair's is a household word in thousands of graetful homes. It is a liquid medicine, taken in teaspoonful doses, which banishes the struggle for breath and enables the wearied sufferer to sleep peacefully and arise next morning refreshed.

SEND FOR DR. HAIR'S FREE BOOK TO-DAY.

It explains the cause and treatment of Bronchitis and Asthma, gives valuable information on diet and hygiene and also includes wonderful testimony from Doctors and others.

Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS CURE

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

9, Portland Terrae, Altofts. Normanton,
Feb. 2, 1926.

My sister has had all kinds of medicine, been under doctors, and been to three sanatoriums, but nothing did her any good. Now thanks to your Asthma Cure she can sleep and work. I am sure it is worth its weight in gold. I shall always recommend it to every sufferer.

G. WHITTINGHAM.

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Fill in and Post this Coupon now
To Dr. Hair's Indian Depot (Dept. No. 13 B.-C.)
P. O. Box No. 431, Bombay.

Please send me free and post paid Dr. Hair's 48 page book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Cattarrh.

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The pictures show the famous Gersoppa falls where water torrents drop from a height of 930 feet. The State is contemplating to harness the power for electricity.

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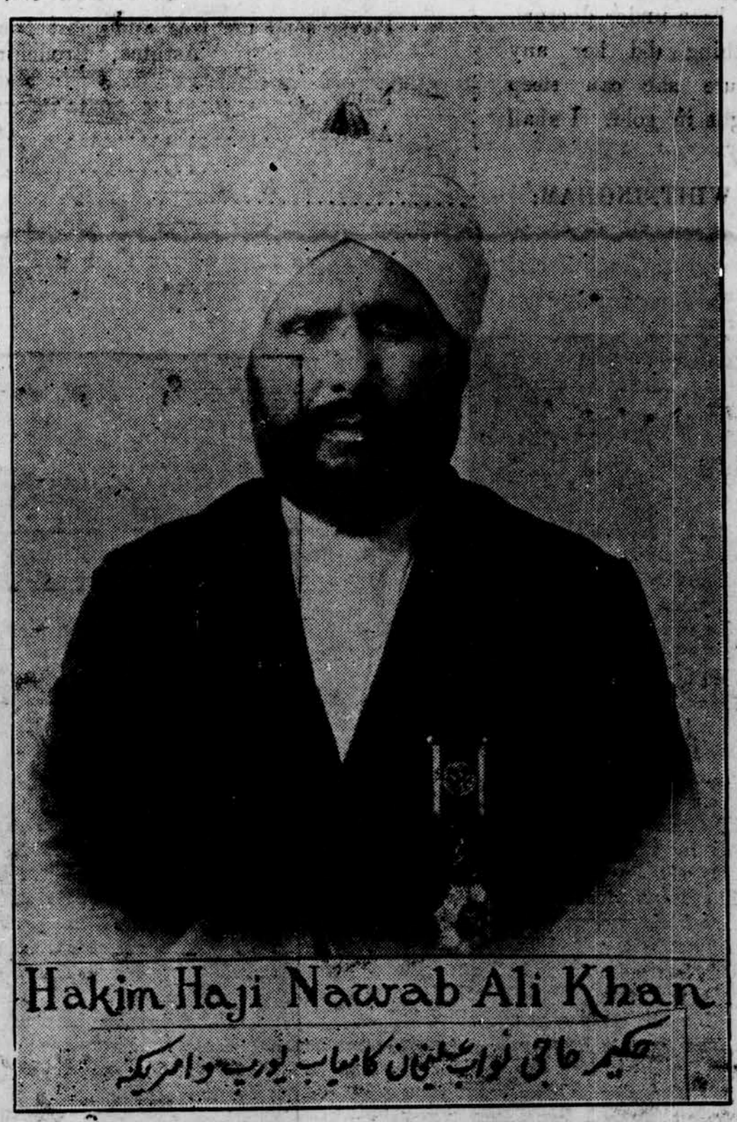

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Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, pthysis, piles, stomache, eye and venerial diseases are a speciality.

I cure all **FEMALE** complaints by **MEDICINES** only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases **WITHOUT OPERATION.** Special Arrangements for Pardah Ladies.

One trial will prove th· w·o·e statement.

Poor are treated free.

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A large stock of Patent Medicines for reviving the original **VIGOUR** of youth is kept ready for sale at my Pharmacy which can be obtained by V.P.P.

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H. R. H. Prnce Albert Victor's visit to Mysore during the reign of Maharaja Sri Chama Raja. Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer is seen seated in the extreme right while just behind His Highness is seen his elder brother Prince Subramanya Raja Urs.

SIR MARK CUBBON.

CHOLERA

is making Thousands of Victims.

It is already in an epidemic form and shows no signs of abatement. On the contrary, in some Districts is on the increase.

Amongst the other steps recommended by the Health Authorities responsible for checking the advance of this disease, the most efficient is VACCINATION.

But the word vaccination is so dreaded by many for the tediousness of its process, the unpleasant sensation and its after-effects, that its application meets always with a hostile reception from the public at large. Such is not the case with the vaccination with BILIVACCINS, the new vaccine in tablets to be taken by the mouth which not only eliminates all the disadvantages of the vaccination by injections but at the same time protects with absolute certainty.

BILIVACCIN is not a Patent Medicine. It is a scientific product amongst the best that modern science has produced and it is the result of many years of research work of Professor A. BESREDKA, successor and continuator of Pasteur and Metchnikoff at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

From tests made with thousands of doses both in Laboratory experiments as well as on the practical field by the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and by the Director of Public Health, Bengal, it is further established that the protection obtained with Bilivaccin is by far superior to that of the injectable vaccine, with the additional advantages that the cost of Bilivaccin is cheaper, its administration is easy, the immunity is acquired immediately and the after-effects and reactions in its use are totally absent.

Over 40,000 doses of Bilivaccins were sold in India during 1926 and amongst the chief and regular users were the following :—

The Director of Public Health,	Bengal.	The Municipality of	Bombay.
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,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Burma.	,, ,,	,, Gurgaon.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	U.P.	,, ,,	,, Mysore.
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and many other Public and Private Administrations such as Civil Surgeons, Health Officers, Hospitals, Missions, Schools, Tea Estates, etc., etc.

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BILIVACCIN is issued in two forms viz :—Adult dose and chidren (below 7 years) dose.

One complete dose sufficient to immunise a person for one year consists of 3 tablets of Cholera Vaccine and 3 Pills of Vegetable Bile to be taken for three consecutive mornings, (full directions accompany each dose).

No special diet is necessary, No reactions whatever or discomfort will follow just as there is no discomfort while one takes a tablet of Aspirin.

Submit to this treatment and become immune to Cholera

Price per dose for Adults. Rs. 2-0.
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The same vaccines are available for Enteric and Bacillary Dysentery.
For large quantities special prices are given.

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INDUSTRIAL MYSORE.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The first mill erected in the Mysore State was about the year 1884 by a syndicate consisting of Sir Shapurjee Bharucha, Mr. G. E. Scott and Mr. Latimer, who were also instrumental in erecting several mills in Bombay about the same time. This mill is now owned by the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and is popularly known as the Maharaja Mills. Being the pioneer mill in the State, it had to face various difficulties which new industries have to encounter in the early stages, with the result that the Company had to be re-organised in the year 1893 with an authorised capital of Rs. 7 lacs under the management of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., but the Company could secure only about half the capital to be subscribed. At that time the Company was indebted to the Government of Mysore for about Rs. 2 lacs, and there were debenture holders to the extent of a lac of rupees. Even after this re-organisation, the Company had to struggle for its existence and in the year 1902 it was forced to close down again owing to unfavourable trade conditions, financial difficulties and the severe epidemic of plague which devastated Bangalore. It was proposed to send the Company into voluntary liquidation, but a scheme was arranged under which the agency was transferred to Messrs. N. Sirur and Company, the present agents and the Government of Mysore agreed to find working capital for the concern. The Government accordingly advanced a lac of rupees for working capital and the Mills resumed working in 1904.

The years from 1904 to 1912 saw the Company slowly renewing its old and worn-out machinery, and also making new additions, but trade conditions were none too good. However, in spite of adverse factors, in the year 1912 the Company was in a sufficiently good financial position to enable it to repay to the Government of Mysore Rs. 96,500/- against the total liability of Rs. 3,96,500/- and thus obtained release of its lien on the liquid assets, the Government agreeing to hold machinery and Buildings as security for the balance of Rs. 3 lacs. The year 1912 accordingly marks an important epoch in the life of the Company, since all the other unsecured creditors of the Company had been fully paid off, and the Government of Mysore had been absolved from the liability to find working Capital to the Company under the old arrangement. The next three years 1912 to 1915 were not marked by any particuar stride, athough the Company continued its policy of adding new and up-to-date machinery and other appliances to improve the output of yarn and cloth, for which purpose the Company had to increase its Capital by offering new shares to existing shareholders.

NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

In the war years 1915/1918 and also subsequently i.e., from 1919 to 1924, there were notable developments. The authorised capital of Rs. 7 lacs in 1913 was increased to 10 lacs in 1919 and further increased to Rs. 15 lacs in 1921 of which 12 lacs have been called up, the new shares being mostly taken up by the original shareholders. New buildings to accommodate new machinery, spinning as well as weaving, were constructed during this period which involved an outlay of Rs. 7 lacs, the expenditure on new machinery amounting to about Rs. 20 lacs. Bleaching and dyeing plant was also added.

There was nothing further of note except that the Company continued to make steady and sustained progress even during the years 1924/27, when the textile industry was in a very bad condition.

At the present day, the mill has got about 40,00 spindles working and 500 looms besides a Bleaching and Dyeing Plant and employs some 2000 hands. The management is entirely in the hands of Indians, and has been so, even since the year 1911. Authorised capital is Rs. 15 lacs out of which Rs. 11,94,160/- is paid up. Reserve Fund and Premium on shares fund amount to Rs. 15,07,420/-. Fixed Capital Assets amount to over Rs. 41 lacs, depreciation taken being Rs. 13 lacs. The present Directors of the Company

Buy the Best and the Cheapest

MARROTT'S WATERPROOFS ARE THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST IN INDIA:

THE "MOSES" In Fawn Rubber Sheeting with Twill reverse with belt, Raglan sleeves.

Sizes 46 to 52 inches.

Price Rs. **10**/- each.

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OFFICER'S ROYAL TRENCH. Triple Rain Coat in a superior Greenish Fawn shot effect gabardine, double breasted, belted, with smart check lining. **Rs. 30.**

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Between 1884 and 1894, another mill also was started, which was originally a woollen mill. In the beginning it was a small factory owned by a European Syndicate in Bangalore, who subsequently transferred it to Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras, when they added about 12,000 spindles. This mill is now in a flourishing condition with about 45,000 spindles and about 1,000 looms, and is called the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.

As a result of the boom following the Great European War, two mare Mills were erected one at Mysore City with about 25,000 spindles called the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and another at Bangalore called the Minerva Mills consisting of about 21,000 spindles and 220 looms, so that at the time of writing, there are in the Mysore State about 1,25,000 spindles and about 1,800 looms.

The Cauvery falls Sivasamudram which s upply electricity to several industrial undertakings of the State.

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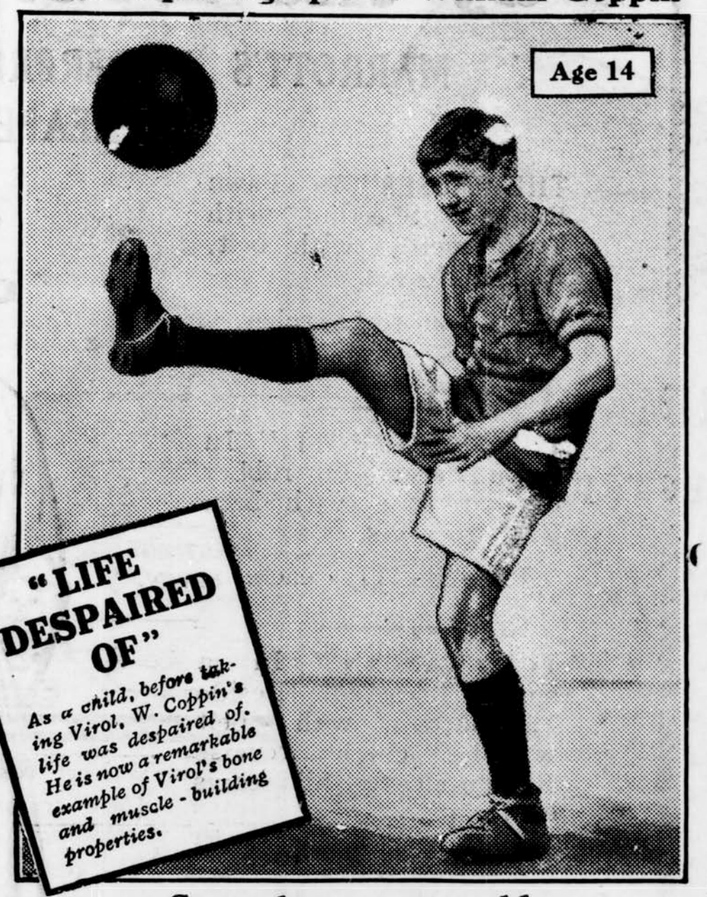
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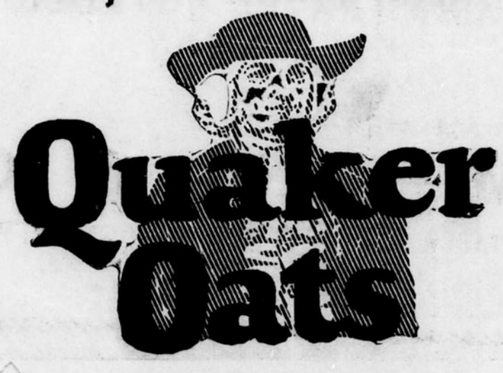

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

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Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and gravel are too often suffered unnecessarily. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. They need the special strengthening help of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

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40 Years of Progress

Synopsis of 1926 Report

New Insurance written	Rs.	21,76,96,425
Insurance in Force	,,	1,11,31,84,875
Assets - - -	,,	20,84,90,880
Dividends to be paid to Policyholders in 1927	,,	50,48,880

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business.
Banner Gain in Insurance in Force.
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The late Raja Dharma Pravira, T.R.A. Tumboo Chetty, C.I.E., formerly Chief Judge and Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

A general view of the Kolar Gold Fields which are leased to a Company for a handsome royalty to the State.

opinion has been able to secure for itself.

THE ROYAL OFFICE.

Those who can speak from personal knowledge are unanimous in declarring that His Highness the Maharaja is personally as industrious in looking into the affairs of the State as the most devoted among his servants could possibly be. His Office is one of the very best worked in the State and for method and punctually, His Highness has no superior. There is nothing of any degree of real importance which can escape his attention. But at the same time, it must be added that His Highness is the most non-interfering of Sovereigns in his relations with his ministers. If there be any complaint in this matter at all, it is not that His Highness is careless of the well-known constitutional maxim that the responsible ministers should have a free and full hand, but rather that he is too much of a stickler for it. He is a most agreeabe master to serve under. He is anxious never to force the hands of his ministers. He is, nevertheless, keenly vigilant about their ways and doings, and will not be slow to bring home to their minds the fruits of their errors. While he is one of the gentlest and kindliest of men one could hope to meet, he has succeeded in infusing a wholesome fear in the minds of his officers; and no Dewan or Councillor would dare to take liberties with him. Words are not cheap to him, as to so many others of his exalted order; and when he does choose to speak, he never fails to convey the authority of wise thought and deep-seated goodwill. He is one in whom the sense of self-respect has taken the form of dislike of obtrusiveness and publicity. To see him is to know the ways of dignity.

HIS HIGHNESS'S TOURS.

One can easily hear in country parts stories of how the Maharaja goes quietly among his people, taking care to give them no clue as to his identity, and makes kindly enquiries about the conditions of their life and labour. His tours are never processions. Very often they are private; and the Palace lorries carry all the necessary camp-equipment, from tea to tent-pole. (By the way, it may be that His Highness takes no tea. For, he lives the abstemious life of a truly orthodox Hindu). He thus gets opportunities of seeing things for himself at close quarters and makes a mental note of the needs and grievances of his subjects and of the conduct of his officers. These surprise visits to out-of-the-way places and informal inspections of official doings are another source of salutary fear for men in power. His tours in the State cost not a pie to the people, while all the advantage thereof is easily theirs.

HIS HIGHNESS FEELS WITH THE PEOPLE.

A special word must be put in this place about His Hihness's innate pride in his own country. He loves the great beauties with which Nature and Man have both endowed his State as dearly as he loves the simplicity, the modesty, the uprightness and the kindliness which are the characteristics of a Mysorean. A wide world has long admired the natural and the artistic endowments of Mysore. Her gorguous cataracts, her picturesque mountain ranges, her deep ever-green forests, her awe-inspiring valleys and mountain-passes, the delicate and animated sculpture and statutory of her temples, these and other manifestations of the beautiful and the grand in the plans of Nature and in the heart of Man are so dear to the Ruler of Mysore that he feels homes-sick sooner than others when he has gone abroad. Except when health or business requires it, or love of new knowledge recommends it. His Highness never cares to go out of his State. He really finds no delight anywhere else so much as in his own State and in the midst of his own people.

HIS HIGHNESS'S TEMPERAMENT.

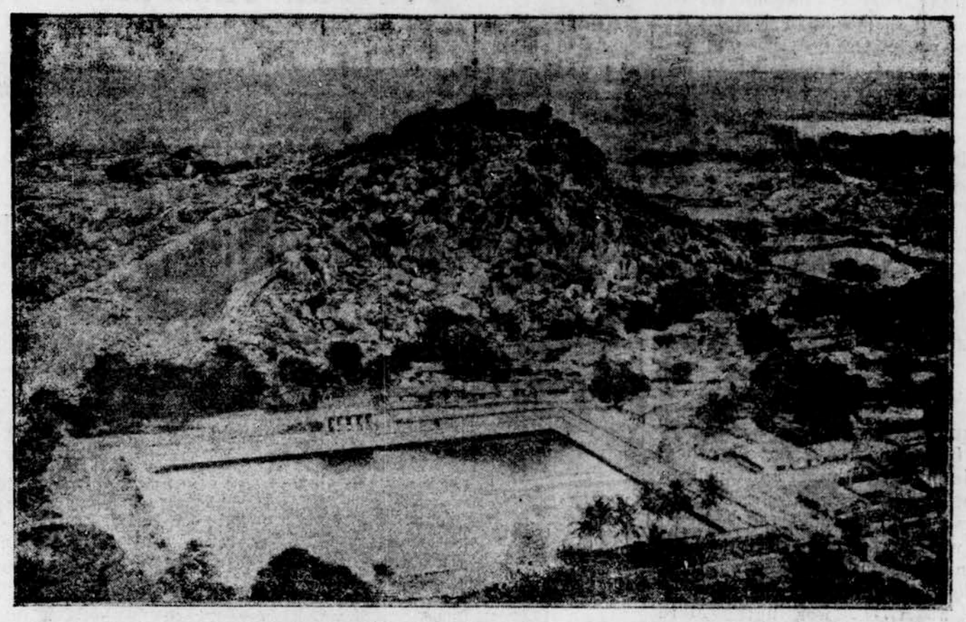
In habits of private life. His Highness is a strictly orthodox Kshatriya. But his orthodozy is of a kind which is refreshingly tolerant, broad-minded and catholic. If one talked with him, one would find from the matter of his speech as well as from its manner that one was in the presence of as modern-minded and cultured a gentleman as one would wish to meet in India. If one could get access to the orders and instructions issued by His Highness, one may be sure of finding in him there no half-hearted admirer of the good and the energising aspects of Western civilisation. He is, at the same time, no blind imitator, but a discriminating student. A keen lover of Samskrit and a discerning connoisseur of the music and other fine arts of his motherland, His Highness has a vivid and living sense of the fact that she too has a civlisation of her own, fit to survive and help the modern world. His Highness is among those who believe that a body of beliefs and a system of life which could produce such a well-disciplined and spiritually minded society, and such a wealth of artistic philosophic achievement, as that of the Hindus, must be worth something even for this age of scientific quest and material adventure. His Highness's purity in every detail of personal life and his piety and devotion to the Gods of his ancestors are matters of common knowledge, and objects of eloquent admiration, throughout the State. A Prince so true to the teaching of his religion and so faithful to the traditions of his land is truly of a prince with his people. He does not need the intervention of any one to acquaint him with the feelings of his subjects. He lives as they live, and can feel as they feel, spontaneously and by instinct.

HIS PART IN THE GOVERNMENT.

We have dwelt at this length on the personal side of His Highness's character because the personality of the Ruler is the factor which, more than any other, determines the character of the Government in an Indian State. If the Denwans are men of deep patriotism and distinguished ability a Ruler like the Maharaja of Mysore can augment their strength and make their exertions more fruitful. If, on the other hand, they are men of mediocre merit and average, loyalty, he

The temple at Somnathpur.

The Glass House, Lal-bagh, Bangalore.



A view of Sravanabdagola, on the top of which is situated the gigantic Gomateswara, one of the most sacred places of the Jain pilgrimage.

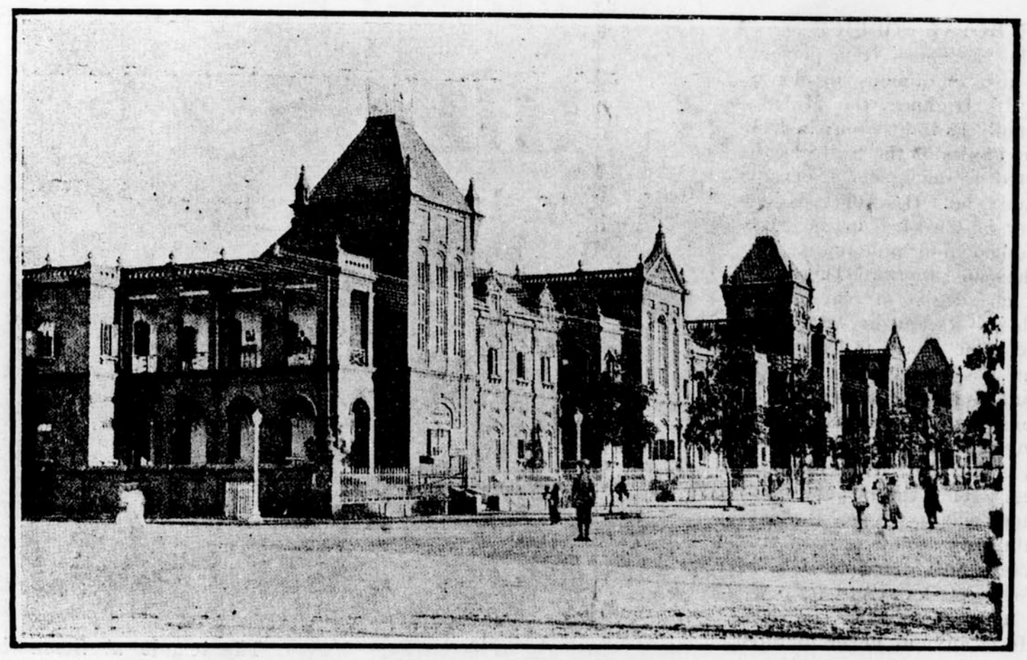
could minimise the evil that they might consciously or unconsciously bring about. Instances are by no means rare of Indian Princes who engage the services of distinguished men on tempting salaries for the office of minister, and turn them back not long afterwards under some pretext or none. In such cases, the trouble of the Prince is either his capacity to understand the minister's ideas and views, or his equally deplorable lack of competency to check and control the minister. In Mysore, however, no Dewan can honestly complain that he was not given a fair chance. He indeed gets more than that. He gets generous support from the Sovereign, as long as does not lay himself open to suspicion in respect of either his "bona fides" or the soundness of his schemes,—the criterion in respect of both being the treatment accorded to him and his policies in the constitutional Houses and by the public outside.

HOW PUBLIC OPINION WORKS.

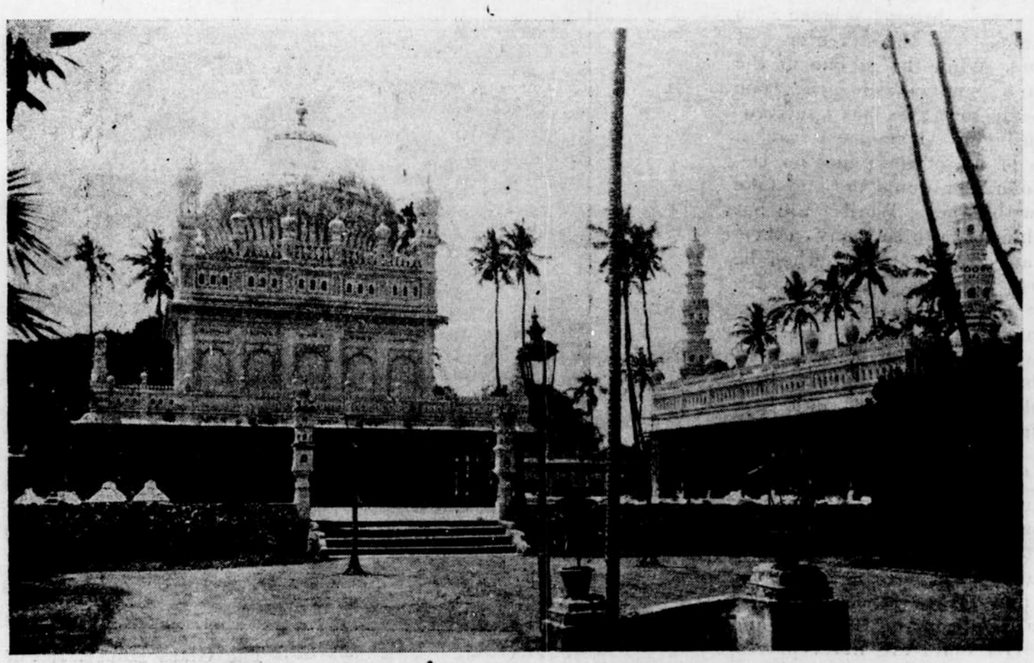
We have alluded above to the influence exercised by public opinion on the course of the administration. It is true that public opinion in Mysore is not so well organised, and therefore not so very powedful, as in British India. Its formal machinery,—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council,—is yet to be endowed with the power of controlling the Executive. But its influence has been none-the-less considerable always. If our constitutional bodies could not accomplish much positive good, they have surely prevented much possible evil. The Assembly, in particular, by virtue of the elasticity of its rules of business and the variety in its composition, is a capital hand at picking and pecking; and if it could seldom force the minister's hand, it has often compelled him to search his own mind. Moreover, the Dewan and the Councillors have always had to remember that there was one above them who silently took note of the criticisms offered, the questions asked and the policies recommended in the popular Houses. The fear of having an awkward time in the Houses is itself something to keep a Government in trim.

The next instrument of public opinion, namely, the Press has not yet risen to any high power in Mysore. Its resources are pooor and the appreciation of its services is very inadequate. It is under the menace of the draconic law of 1908. All the same(there have been journals, both English and Kannada, which are not partial by any means towards men in authority. And the Press outside Mysore has not been wanting in hospitality for critics of Mysore's affairs.

Not less effective, perhaps, than criticism in the public Press is the exercise, by individual citizens or groups of them, of the private right of petitioning the Sovereign. The humblest rayat living in a remote village is sure that there is one at the Capital of the State to whom he may appeal for redress when all others have disappointed him; and such a petition, if it does not succeed in securing immediate relief for the petitioner, will however not fail to get noted in that high quarter as some indication of the way in which the administration is working. Mere petitions may not shake a Government. but they may make him who appoints a Government a little more curious as to the details of its work. Even an anonymous petition may at times make some impression. It may not cost the official his life or his job; but it may make him a marked man. This dread of the hard-hearted petitioner can come into a Government's mind only under a combination of two circumstances. Firstly, there must be a large body of self-conscious citizens to submit petitions; and secondly, there must be a Sovereign, above the Government, to note carefully the import of such petitions. The public spirit of the citizen and the solititude of the Sovereign are the two conditons that can enforce a sense of responsibility in the official mind. The presence of these conditions has made Mysore's record of good Government possible, quite as much as the talent and the zeal of her Dewans. These two conditions, in fact, explain how it is that Mysore's experience of her Dewans has been more satisfactory than that of many among her sister-States. When the Dewan was a patriot of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's intellectual and moral eminence, he could count upon the enthusiastic support of both the Prince and the people alike. When, on the contrary, the Dewan happened to be a man made of common clay, he could not find it possible to mar the record. Making due allowances to personal peculiarities, we must say that the Dewans of Mysore have all been men who attached the highest value to the purity of the administration, to promptness in the despatch of business, to discipline and method in the conduct of public servants, to considerations of public convenience in all matters, and to everything else that goes to make the routine work of the departments efficient and popular. The lesson which Mysore may well claim to illustrate from her own experience is that when once an agency has come into being to exercise scrutiny upon the administration and to bring home the sense of responsibility to the officials, there can be no impediment to the progress of the State. There is plenty of administrative ability and organising talent in our country. There is also an abundance of political and social idealism. The exercise of this idealism on the part of the public is bound to call into play that ability and that talent on the part of the officials. There have been opportunities for such mutual correction and co-operation between the official and the non-official classes in Mysore; and the result is an Indian State whose administration need not fear to be compared with any administration in British India.



The Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.



Musoleum at Seringapattam where Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan lie buried side by side.

The Krishnarajasagara Dam, across the Kaveri river. A project has been taken in hand for a high river canal by which 120,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation.

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UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED RULER.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS).

As Chairman of the Mysore Co-operative Committee I had come in contact with many of the leading officials of the State, both of the Capital of the State and most of the leading towns, which I had an opportunity of visiting in connection with my work. As usually happens on such occasions over and above talking about the co-operative movement we talked of the progress of the State and of the part played therein by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and the various heads of administration. Being born and bred in one Indian State and having fairly intimate connection with some others, I was prepared for all sorts of formal good complimentary remarks made about the ruler of the State but I was not prepared to hear of the sincere and personal respect verging almost towards erverence evenced towards the personality of the Maharaja by all persons with whom I had a conversation about His Highness. Their respect was more like the devotion that we notice amongst Hindus towards their family or communal deities. The Maharaja's person is considered almost as sacred as that of an incarnation of a deity. I remember very well the occasion when at a public meeting held at Bangalore to consider the Reforms proposed by Dr. Seal's Commission, Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress, in his inaugural address referred to the ruler of the State in terms of sincere regard and respect. This was in marked contrast with his severe criticism of the proposed Reforms.

When I first visited Mysore in 1925 as President of that year's Co-operative Conference I had an opportunity of attending the Dussarah Durbar and a sitting of the Representative Assembly. At both these functions I had noticed the same feeling almost of personal devotion towards the ruler to which I have referred above. I have been trying my best to find out how H. H. The present Maharaja had been able to win the confidence and respect of all classes of his subjects and I must acknowledge that I have not succeeded till now in my attempt to do so.

During the present Maharaja's reign, there has been a very marked advancement under Education and Industries and Banking. The Mysore Bank, Ltd., which has established its position now was started about 15 years back and has since its inception received in varying degrees the support of the State. It has confined its activites to the territories of the State as yet. Let us hope that those, who are guiding and controlling the Bank, will recognise that the bank dwarfs itself by not having much connection with British India through its branches. To enable the bank to achieve this object some of the State control will have to be released. I am confident that the present enlightened Dewan of the State will be the first to realise the advisability of increasing the bank's activities and usefulness.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The Bhadravati Iron Works will always stand as a monument to the far sightedness of the Maharaja and his Dewan at the time of its inception.—Sir M. Visheshwarayya. That industry has had to pass through troublous times as the Tata Iron and Steel Company has had to do in British India and when that industry was at its lowest ebb, Sir M. Visheshwaryya's action was criticised with some acrimony. At one time it was proposed in all seriousness to stop all further work and to cut the losses and write them off. Fortunately better counse's prevailed and Sir M. Vishveshwarayya was entrusted with the duty of completing the works and carrying on the manufacturing process. The position of the Bhadravati works is now very much better than what it was a few years back and the industry may well be considered to have been saved.

Another important industry started in the present reign is that of Sandal-wood oil distillation. It would be interesting to learn if Sir Visvesvarayya will only open his mouth how he got the idea of starting that industry in the State, whereby the sandal-wood in the forests of the State were utilised within the State instead of being exported to foreign countries. If the Government of India and the Provincial Governments would take a leaf from Sir Visveshwarayya's industrial policy, the position of industries in the country would be much stronger than what it is at present.

The Mysore University has been established in Mysore in the reign of the present Maharaja and though it is, perhaps, too early to give any opinion on its cultural results one has every reason to expect that the University will help the citizens to develop the regional cultuure of the State if its work is developed on linguistic basis as is done by the Oosmania University in the territories of H. E. H. The Nizam.

With an universally-respected ruler like the present Maharaja and an enlightened Dewan like Mr. Mirza, Mysore is bound to have a very bright future for its subjects.

H. H. the late Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar.

SIR M. VISWESWARIAH, THE WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER OF MYSORE WHO FILLED THE POST OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE WITH GREAT DISTINCTION FOR A PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS.

DEVELOPMENT OF MYSORE.

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN INDIA."

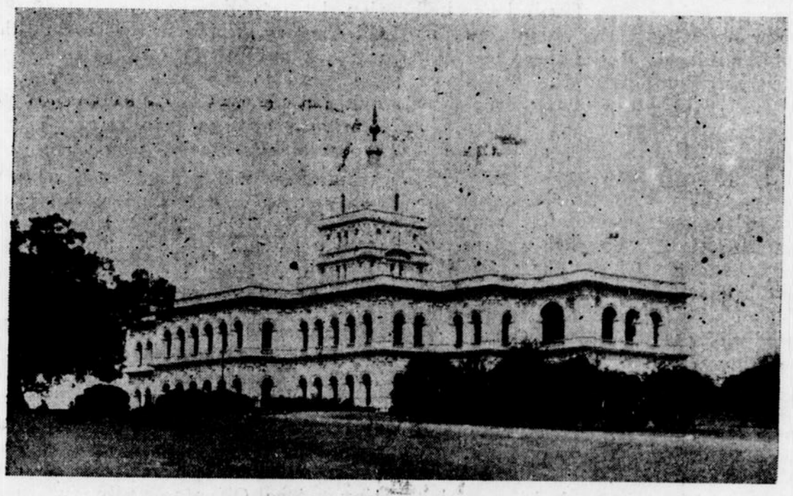
(By A Resident)

If mere age has a claim to the veneration of men, the city of Mysore can legitimately claim that veneration, for it figures in the great Mahabharata as Mahishmati in connection with the expedition of the Pandava Prince Sahadeva. It figures again as Mahisha to which came a Buddist missionary sent by the great Asoka. But in spite of this long ancestry, the city of Mysore to-day is a most modern of modern cities. It has no vestiges of any ruins, which could point to the antiquarian or the historian a site redolent of ancient memories. It has hardly a building which goes beyond a century. It has no stirring tales to tell, whether of soul-stirring courage or heroic endurance such as the walls of Seringapatam could whisper to a devoted student of its past. Nevertheless in its present garb of beauty it is worthy the attention of the most "American" of tourists. People, who saw it only thirty years ago, would now find it a changed place, changed almost beyond recognition. In order to appreciate the great transformation, one has to remember that after the fall of Tippu Sultan the city had to be practically built afresh. With all his interests centred in fortifying, beautifying and enriching his island capital, Seringapatam, Tippu was merciless to Mysore. With the Palace and the fortress razed to the ground and the streets deserted by their inhabitants, Mysore at that time must have presented a sorry spectacle, sorrier even than the sight of Seringapatam itself at the present day. When the young Krishnaraja Wodeyar II had to be reinstated on the throne of his father, nothing better could be found in the whole of Mysore city than a workman's hut. But then the city began to revive, slowly but steadily. Even for half a century more it was a cramped and dirty city, relieved by the ostentation of an Oriental prince, enjoying the dignity without the power of a ruler. There was the Fort of quadrangular shape with three sides of about 450 yards long each, while the fourth side on the south was a trifle longer. It constituted a city by itself with hundreds of houses huddled together into that narrow space. There resided the relatives of the Maharaja, Brahmin officials and Lingayet merchants. Outside the Western Fort wall ran the famous or infamous ditch known as Purnaiyya's Nullah, a monument of engineering folly, which aspired to make the waters of the sacred Cauvery flow into Mysore from a distance of ten miles, oblivious of the difficulties involved in making a river flow up a higher altitude. It served as a dumping ground for all the filth of the whole community with disastrous consequences to the health of the inhabitants. Outside the Fort walls there were a few bungalows that housed the few European officials, who were laying the foundations of an efficient administration and a prosperous state. The most prominent of them was the Residency now known as the Government, House, which with numerous extensions and changes still serves to be the residence of Viceroys and princes of the blood royal of the House of Windsor. There was a time when the Wellesley Lodge loomed large in the eyes. To-day it presents a shabby appearance in the midst of new buildings that have sprung up, or if it gains any notice at all, it is as the whilom residence of the hero of Waterloo. On the outskirts of the city roamed leopards at large allured from their starving haunts in the Chamundi Hill by the prospect of making a fat meal of a straying cow or a sheep.

AN UNFORGETTABLE SIGHT.

Such was Mysore as it used to be. But it is all changed now. The has past has an interest mostly for the student of history, but it is of value also as making us appreciate all the more the beauty and the amenities of a city, which has some claims to be known as the most beautiful city in India, and to which certainly none can grudge the distinction of being recognised as one of the most beautiful cities in India. Perched 2500 feet above the sea level, it enjoys a climate almost as pleasant as that of Matheran, the beloved hill-station of Bombay millionaires. It is dominated by the rugged, but stately, Chamundi Hill, rising a good thousand feet higher still. It rises as if it were the protecting deity of Mysore, and it is in the fitness of things that the hill should enjoy the privilege of having a temple, dedicated to Sri Chamundi the conqueror of the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura, after whom the city was named as Mahishur, the modern Mysore. The sight of Mysore to-day from the top of the hill is a sight not to be easily forgotten. People who have travelled far and wide are hard put to think of anything to compare with it in its fairy-like splendour. They feel as if the ask had turned upside down, for the myriad electric lights glimmer like the twinkling stars, some brightly, some dimly, but one and all contributing to a vision, which only Mysore can afford. The effect is heightened by the mirror-like reflection of lights, red and white, in the limpid depths of the Doddakere Tank. Indeed few cities in the world, and none in India, can boast of so many lights beautifully and tastefully arranged. Finely shaped silver painted pillars holding white globes of varied shapes line most of the important thoroughfares. A line in the shape of an interrogation mark follows the curving outline of the thousand steps, that lead the pious pilgrim or the tourist to the top of the hill. In recent years a line of light marks the full length of the hill. which some regards as a welcome addition to the beauty of the city, while some deplore it as a wasteful extravagance, making the hill look like a cinema theatre.

The Guest House Mysore.



Public Offices, Mysore.

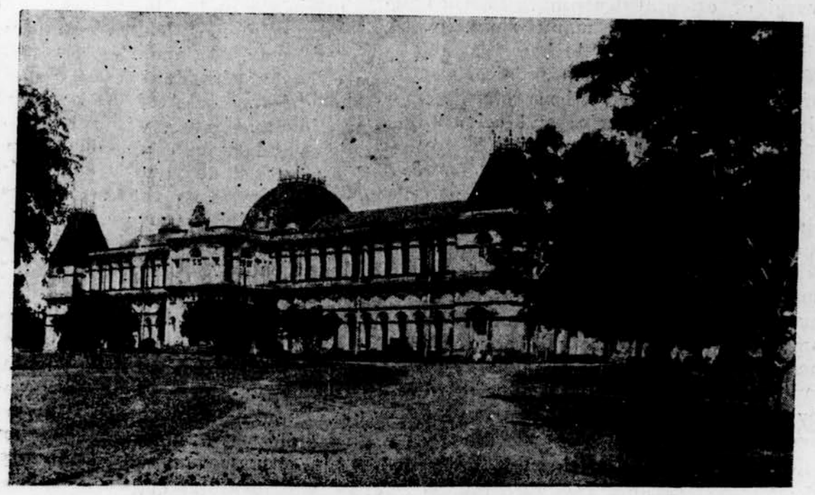
PARKS AND GARDENS.

Light, however, is not the only thing in which Mysore seeks to specialise. It is but the outward symbol of man's inward development. As Plate taught long ago, an appreciation of physical beauty is the first rung in the development of a man's soul, and that is why beautiful buildings and parks and gardens, rich in colour and soothing in their effect, meet our eyes in whatever direction we go. The Narasimharaja Boulevard, bearing the honoured name of His Highness the Yuvaraja, constitutes the finest avenue in Mysore with tall overhanging trees on both sides with rockeries and creeping plants, flower beds and fountains, and last but not least a wax mode of a living postman, whose realistic posture has deceived many to mistake it for its living original and it certainly attains such a high standard as to be worthy of the genius of Madame Tussaud herself. The next beautiful road is the Mirza Road, named after the present Dewan of Mysore, who has had no mean hand in the beautification of Mysore. It is an open road flanked on either side by parks, one of which is called Neshat Bagh. This last is very prettily laid out with an open bandstand, where a band plays every Wednesday evening and on several public holidays. It also contains a fine bandstand with a dome of painted glass. At present it is used to house a striking image of a lion, which was originally used as a 'vahana' for the image of Sri Chamundeswari at the time of the 'Tapotsva' festival.

STATELY BUILDINGS.

Among buidings by far the most outstanding is, of course, the Palace an imposing structure with a tower 145 feet high, which dominates the city by day and night alike, for at night it is illuminated by red light at the top with four white lights a little below, which indicate the presence of His Highness the Mahara-

(Continued on next Page.)



The Maharaja's College, Mysore.

The Fort of Seringapattam and the mote outside.

DEVELOPMENT OF MYSORE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

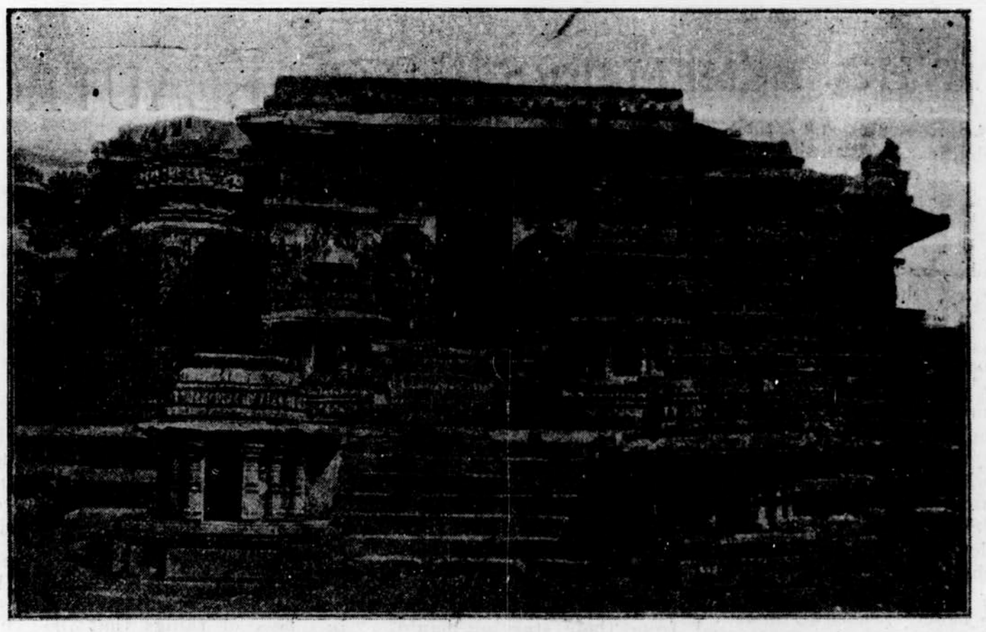
ja in the city, while the red light burning by itself implies his absence. It measures 245 feet by 156 feet. In general appearance it shows itself Saracenic in design, while a closer look at the details of ornamentation shows full Hoysala influence, the glory of Mysore architecture. On special occasions like the Dusserah Durbars it is fully illuminated with no less than 16,000 lights, and the effect is one that beggars all description. From a distance it would look like a crystal structure, making the sky itself refulgent. The Palace contains two Durbar Halls. One of them occupies the full length of the first floor and is the Dusserah Durbar Hall, where for nine consecutive days His Highness shows himself to his people gathered in the front. The hall has recently undergone extensive changes, which have done away with the old porch and brought forward the hall nearer the people. It is arranged in tiers so that the people below could command a full view of the Durbar, while the Durbaris themselves are now able to command a full view of the wrestling matches or the parades or the music or the procession which escorts the sacred elephant and the sacred horse to pay their homage to the Throne, while they themselves receive the homage of the whole Durtar standing from the humblest clerk to the Dewan himself. This Durbar Hall contains some exquisite specimens of carving in stone and teak and sandalwood. But perhaps the most striking feature is a series of large size paintings of the renowned Ravi Varma, illustrating episodes from the great epics of ancient Hind.

The second hall, known as Amba Vilas is smaller, but is conceived in a truly Oriental fashion, blazing with gold and the light cast by a central roof of richly coloured glass, while the side ceilings show the art of Mysore carving at its best. It is used for private Durbars to receive an eminent guest like the Prince of Wales or the Viceroy. It used to be the hall for the Birthday Durbars, but the number of invitees has outgrown the limits of this beautiful hall, and so they have to be held in the larger, but much less elegant Kalyan Mantap on the ground-ficor.

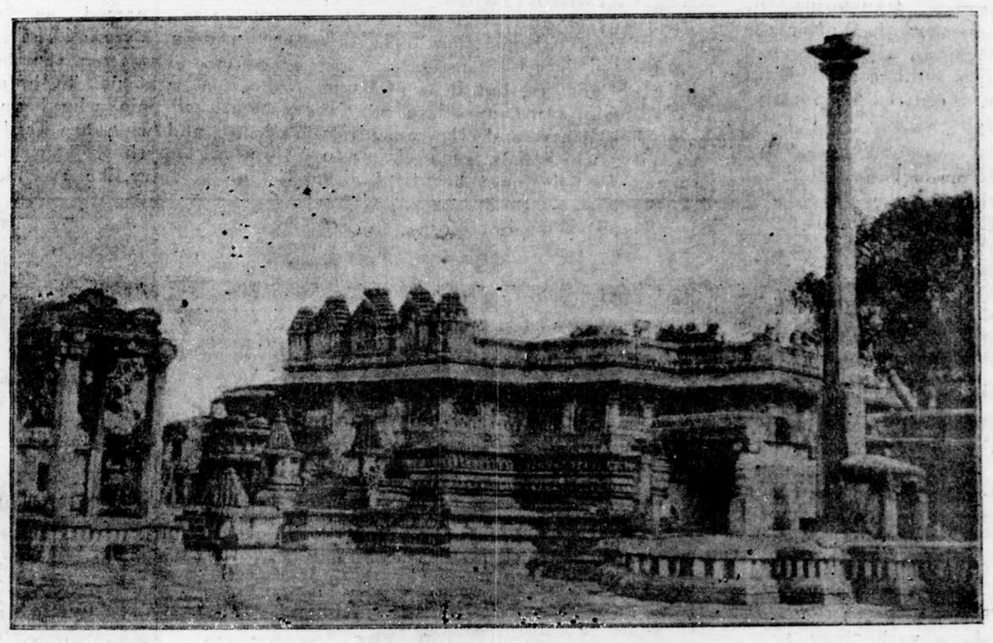
The Drawing Room contains the type of furniture that one may expect to find in a royal palace. But its special feature is a fine organ, that proclaims His Highness to be a genuine votary of music, whether of the East or of the West, and musicians know what an astute critic of music he is. The armoury contains an interesting collection of arms of every type. To the student of history the most interesting are the swords of Haider and Tippu, userpers certainly, but geniuses too, who made the fame of Mysore, and whose actions still echo in the corridors of history.

THE PALACE.

The Palace is a very new structure, made possible by the destruction of the old palace through a fire. Perhaps it was a wised providence that decreed it, for not merely has it been the cause of one of the finest buildings in modern India, it has marked the birth of a new Mysore with new palatial buildings, that have contributed so much to the fame of Mysore as a city of beauty. During the last twenty five years a number of new and imposing buildings have seen the light of day. There is the imposing structure of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, which is keeping alive the delicate art of ivory and sandalwood carving, fine furniture and rattan work, which find a market as far West as America. It also houses the Public Library and the Commercial School. Just opposite to it is the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital,



A temple at Halebeed, a gem of Dravidian architecture.



The temple at Belur.

an imposing structure surmounted by a dome. It is capable of accommodating 150 patients and cost 5 lakhs. The market next the Hopital has had a new front. In the same line as the Landsdowne Bazar there are now three new buildings: the Motikhana which is the store house for the Palace, the Sowcar D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, and the finest of them all the new Municipal Offices, which with its slender turrets with short perforated parapets reminds one of the architecture of North India. The Maharaja's College has had two big lecture theatres added with a fine frontage of fluted pillars. Next the College is the University Union building, the first of its kind in India. Further next is the University Library. To the west of the University Buildings, which includes that gem of beauty the Oriental Library, lies the playing field with a pretty looking cricket pavilion. Beyond that are the Professors' Quarters a set of elegant and commodious bungalows. Beside these public buildings round about the Mirza Road on the eastern side of Mysore, have sprung up a number odf small villas, some fair sized as well, for the convenience of the Palace officials. Beyond the western boundary of the vity lies the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, a sad memorial to the Princess, who fell a victim to the dread disease. Though it can accommodate only 30 patients, it has already done untold good to many unfortunate people, while many others have to be kept waiting. Its fame has spread beyond the frontiers of Mysore, and applications are received from all parts of India for admission.

Mysore is essentially an agricultural country, but the Government has not been blind to the need of industrial development. In the regime of the great Mysorean Dewan the Sir M. Visasarayya Government took the lead in this direction by establishing the Sandalwood Oil Factory, which has been on the whole a source of good revenue to the State to the tune of about 20 Lakhs a year. They also encouraged a private syndicate to establish a cotton weaving mill, which has unfortunately not proved such a success as was expected. But the fault lies partly in the hard times that the cotton industry has had to pass through all over India.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The intellectual interests of the city are always kept in the forefront. The establishment of a university was a novel venture in a native state. Though undoubtedly expensive, it gave Mysore a chance to chalk out her own educational destiny. The Oriental Library has given Mysore a unique place in the world of oriental learning. It has housed about 10,000 manuscripts, including the priceless Arthasastra of Kaultiva. Over 20,000 publications of this Library have ben adorning the shelves of libraries and oriental scholars all over the world. There are five high schools in the city, two of which are Government institutins, two are under private management, receiving substantial grants from the Government, and one is a missionary institution. What human effort and good will can do to ameliorate the intellectual backwardness of the blind and the deaf and mute has been very well illustrated by the School for the Deaf-mutes and the Blind. The latter are taught to read and write through the Braille system and are also taught music, in which some of them have become very proficient, while the former are taught to articulate sounds by an appropriate movement of lips.

Thus has the city of Mysore progressed in all directions. They have opportunities to nbreathe in beauty at every point. The water supply is likely to be increased in a few months more by the laying of a double line of pipes and more powerful pumps. There is still one direcaion in which the city needs to be improved much more than it has done, and that is in the direction of better conservancy arrangements. This problem is all the more important, as Mysore is no more the circumscribed city it used to be even three decades ago. It is already expanding fast in all directions. In the east the magnificent new Palace that is now under construction is sure in course of a few years to form the nucleus of an aristocratic colony of His Highness's close relatives. In the south the Lakshmipuram extension has already become the favourite residential quarter for the Hindu officials, and the Chaumundi Extension sees new houses sprouting up every year. In the west the railway colony of the Vani Vilas Mohalla has become dotted with bungalows big and small, where but a decade and a half ago there was nothing but stones and grass. In the north we have the beginnings of an industrial colony n the cottages that house the workmen of the Krishnarajendra Mills. Thus has Mysore grown, and if once it becomes the connecting link between Bombay and Colombo, between the southermost parts of India and the northernmost parts, its status as a great railway junction will bring in more money and men as well. When that day of consummation comes, the posterity will gratefully remember the name of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, the "rishi-prince" of Mysore.

IDOL OF THE PEOPLE.

KING WHO REMEMBERS THE MOST HUMBLE VILLAGER

SECRETS OF KRISHNA RAJA WADEYAR'S SUCCESS.

(By An Observer.)

His Highness Sri Krishna Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I. Maharaja of Mysore, is the eldest son of the late Ruler of the State, Maharaja Sri Chama Rajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, and was born on the 4th June 1884. On the death of his father, which took place on the 28th December 1894 when High Highness was only a boy of ten years. On the 1st February 1895, the Maharaja was formally installed at Mysore by the then Resident, Colonel P. D. Henderson, and at the same time his mother, Her Highness the Maharanee Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C.I., was proclaimed Regent.

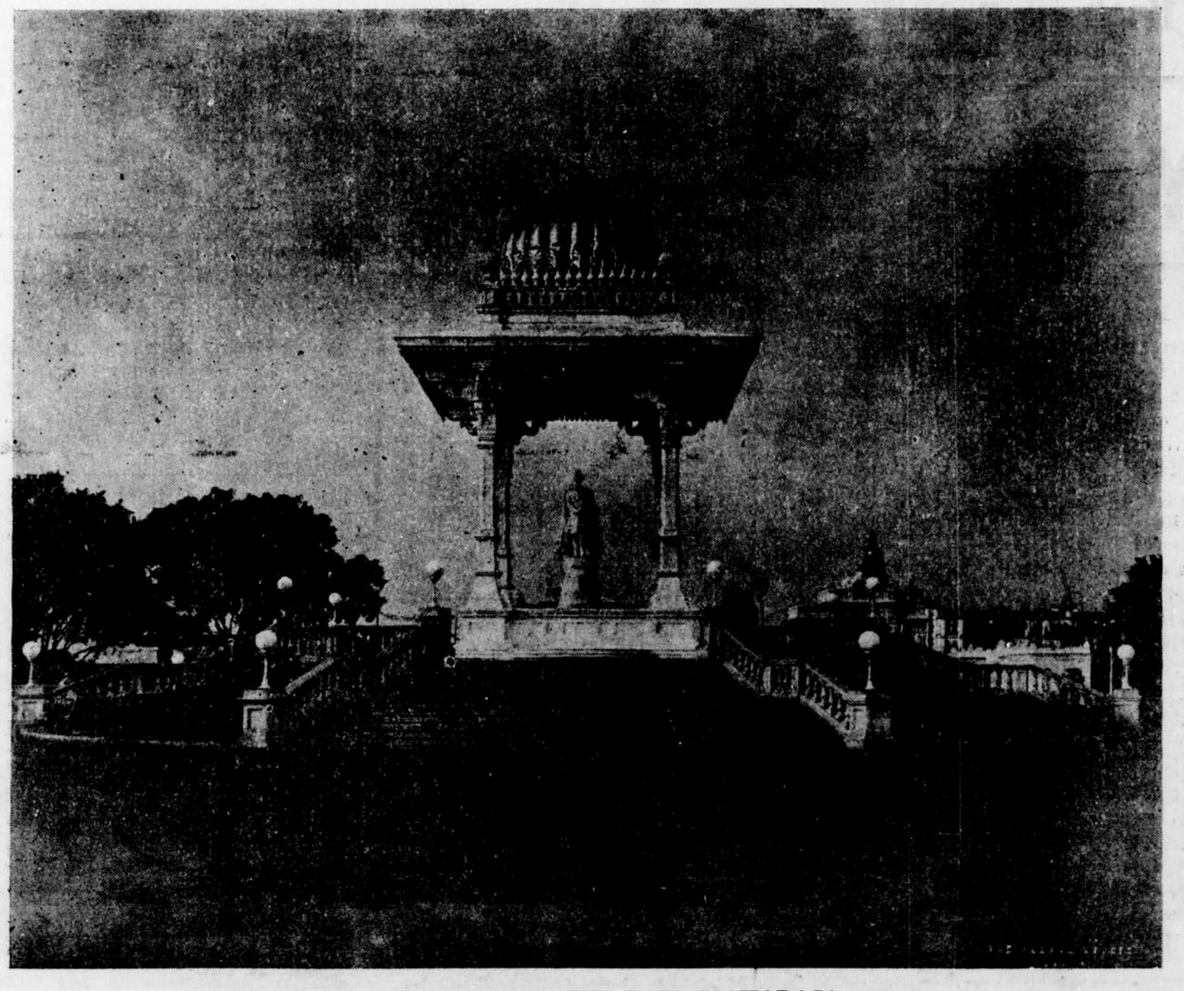
The education of the Maharaja, while he was a minor, was conducted in a manner suited to his rank and prospects; and the Government of the State was carried on by the Regent, with the help of the Dewan and three Councillors. The elementary training of the young Prince had been carried on at a Royal School, where he, with a few companions of suitable rank and limited number, was given instruction suited to his age. On the death of his father the system on which his education was being conducted was revised, and such special training added to his general education as was necessary to fit him for the work that lay before him. For this purpose Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, at that time a promising young member of the Indian Civil Service, and later Resident of Mysore, was appointed as his tutor and governor, a post which he continued to hold until the Maharaja attined his majority. When, in 1895, shortly after the installation of the young Maharaja, the Viceroy (the Earl of Elgin), visited Mysore, his advice to the Maharaja, in view of the cares thus early in life thrust upon him, was, not to hasten to be old too soon.

In 1900, two years before he attained his majority, the Maharaja was married to Pratapa Kumari Bai, the daughter of a Rajput Chief of Kathiawar, the Rana Sahib of Vana. The ceremonies on this occasion were carried out with unusual pomp and circumstance, and H. E. the Governor of Madras Sir Arthur Hvelock, with Lady Havelock, travelled from Madras to take part in the festivities and to convey the congratulations of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and those of the Viceroy.

INSTALLATION.

In 1902, the Maharaja, having attained his majority, assumed the direct control of the State, the Installation ceremony being performed by the Viceroy (Lord Curzon), who, in the course of his speech on that occasion paid a high tribute to the Maharanee-Regent on the manner in which the administration of the State had been carried on during her Regency. In alluding to the Maharaja, he said that he had passed through a minority of nearly eight years. "These have not been idle or rapid years spent in enjoyment or dissipated in idleness. They have been years of careful preparation for the duties that lay before him, and of laborious training for his exalted state. He has made frequent tours among his people, and has studied their wants and needs at first hand, and has thereby acquired the knowledge which will enable him to understand the problems with which he will be confronted." In the years that have since passed. His Highness has justified the confidence expressed by the Viceroy at his installation. It is a noteworthy fact that, since the Rendition, the Mysore State, under the guidance of wise Rulers and sagacious Dewans, has afforded the best proof possible of the wisdom of the policy adopted when the expetriment was tried of placing an Indian Chief at the head of a constitutional Government. The system in Mysore has worked efficiently and well. The authority of the Ruler has been well maintained, while the administration has been in Indian hands, and there has been no necessity for that frequent interference by the British authorities which in some other States has often been unavoidable. The personal influence of the present Maharaja, like that of his father, has been strong, and he has surrounded himself with trustworthy and tried Councillors, so that the work of administration has proceeded smoothly, the development of the resources of the Province has proceeded apace, and the measures for the improvement of administrative efficiency, the advancement of educational facilities, and the improvement of the means of communication, have kept pace with the progress of the State in other respects.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARA JA SRI CHAMARAJENDRA WADEYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., LATE RULER OF MYSORE. (BORN 1863, DIED 1894).



A STATUE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA.

His Highness is a busy man, and in addition to the hours daily devoted to affairs of State, a substantial portion of his time is taken up with the administration of the Palace and business of a more private nature. Every public movement has his sympathy and assistance, while his charities are widespread and catholic in their application. Although not keenly interested in racing, the Maharaja is a liberal supporter of the Mysore and Bangalore race-meetings, and worthily maintains the traditions of sport and hospitality in Mysore. At Ootacamund where he spends a month or two of the hot weather every year, he is well known as a hospitable, genial host and an ardent supporter of the Ootacamund hunt. He is a good horseman and a first class whip, a polo and racquet player of more than average merit, and a musician of taste and ability. He is also a keen motorist, drives his own cars, and handles them with skill.

The Maharaja was present, with a large retinue at the Delhi Durbar in 1903; early in 1906 he had the honor of entertaining T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales at Mysore, and at the end of that year (1906) he paid a visit to Calcutta. At Agra, in 1907, on the occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan, he was invested by the Viceroy with the Grand Commandership of the Star of India; an event which was

(Continued on next Page.)

IDOL OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Previous Page.)

made the occasion of public manifestations of joy in Mysore.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

Though His Highnes is a Constitutional Rulers, it must not be interred that he keeps himself aloof from the affairs of the State. The Mysore Reforms which were inaugurated only a few years back, invested the subjects of Mysore with greater powers and responsibilities, but some more time has got to elapse before full powers are conceded to them. Every beneficial measure, whether industrial, or economic, or educational has its origin from His Highness, whose nature knowledge, perspicuity and power of observance are too well known all over India.

His Highness is a great scholar, and reads alone in his study, oftentimes being unaware of the dawn. He remembers the poorest of the poor, and takes piculiar pleasure in visiting poor mens' cottages incognito. There is no corner in the State of Mysore, in which people are not heard saying of a handsome, youngman coming to the doors of their homes, and obtaining all available information regarding their welfare etc.

That His Highness is a man of great easthetical tastes requires no other testimony, than of Mysore the capital city the residence of His Highness. The beautiful Roads, with numerous reliefs at intervals of green lawns, decorated with flowery beds, and the Royal Mansions with their architecture which are a specimen of the blend of all the best of the old Science and the new school of architecture, speak volumes for the tastes His Highness has developed, which are not infrequently original in their designs.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

His Highness's one governing principle, is to see to the welfare and contentment of his millions of subjects, who destiny he holds. Fully concious of his great undertaking, he spares not himself in any way, and words are inadequate to express the feelings of loyalty engendered by the closest ties of mutual friendship and love, between the Gracioues Ruler and the contented ruled.

His Highness the Yuvaraja with his son Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodeyar.

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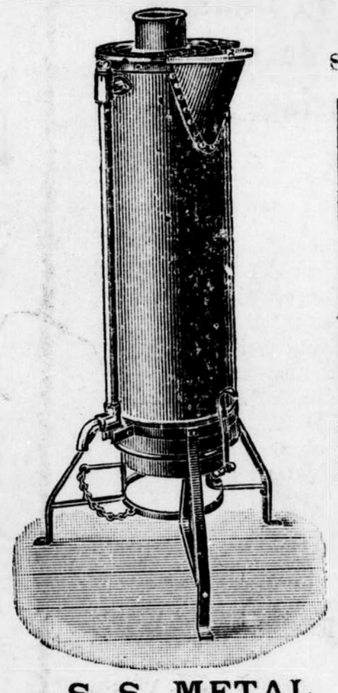

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NEW INDUSTRIES GET BOUNTY.

The Iron and Steel industry in India came into existence about 20 years ago. Match Factories are entirely new arrivals in India The Iron and Steel Industry has had the good fortune to get a bounty from the Government of India. The Match Industry is vigorously pushing its claims to similar treatment.

COTTON MILLS IN A PLIGHT.

The Mill owners made out a very strong case for protection, and the Tariff Board itself recommended some palliative, but the Government have not seen their way to do anything to save the Industry. Cotton Mills, being the premier industry of Bombay, must be saved at all costs. The people of India, to a man, are one with the mill-owners to-day in their attempts to make this industry a prosperous one and put it on a profitable basis. With the new proposals that the Mill-owners are going to launch before the country, by appealing to the public to use Indian mill-made cloth, there ought to be, and there will be, a great demand for Indian mill-made products. In course of time, even the present tension is bound to disappear and the mill industry will be on its feet again.

NEW COMERS ALSO WANT SUPPORT.

If the cotton mill industry, therefore, in its 70th year, is in need of Government help for its very existence and the support of the Indian people for assuring its future, it can readily be imagined what is the condition of concerns which have come into being recently. The latest arrivals in the arena of Indian business are the Indian Insurance Companies—seven in number—all belonging to Bombay. They all came on the scene eight years ago, and the fact that they are still alive shows that, at least a section of the Indian insuring public have faith in these companies. One of the quarters however, from which active help has not, so far, been forthcoming to the Indian Insurance Companies, is the Mill owners.

LOCAL COMPANIES FEEL FOREIGN COMPETITION.

If the cotton mill industry, after nearly three quarters of a century's experience, feels the pinch of foreign competition in our own country so acutely as to threaten the very existence of this leading industry, how much more acutely the young Indian Insurance Companies be feeling the competition of well established and powerful foreign insurance companies at their very door?

It is quite likely, however, that the mill-owners may be able to get some temporary relief from the Government, but the Indian Insurance Companies have to,and must, depend for support and patronage on the people of India—more particularly, its Mill-owners and Merchants. These companies can be made as strong as the foreign insurance companies, if only the Mill-owners and businessmen of India will evince more than ordinary interest in these National Concerns.

MILLS AND COTTON TRADE, IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

The two important trades in this city which contribute a large amount of money to the coffers of Insurance Companies (mainly foreign) in the shape of premium are the Mills and Cotton Trade. The bulk of this business is in the hands of our own people and the capital is mainly Indian. If, therefore, those who represent these two important major trades of Bombay will give more serious thought and evince more than lukewarm interest towards Indian Insurance Companies, the day will not be far off when the bulk of the Fire Insurance business, not only in the city of Bombay, but throughout India, will be made to flow into the channels of Indian Insurance Companies.

NOT A VAIN APPEAL.

Will the Indian Insurance Public at last, wake up to their sense of obligation to Indian Insurance companies, and do their patriotic duty to their own National Concerns?

We are sure our appeal will not remain unheeded and that our efforts in the direction of attracting a legitimate share of the Indian Fire insurance business to ourselves will not go in vain.

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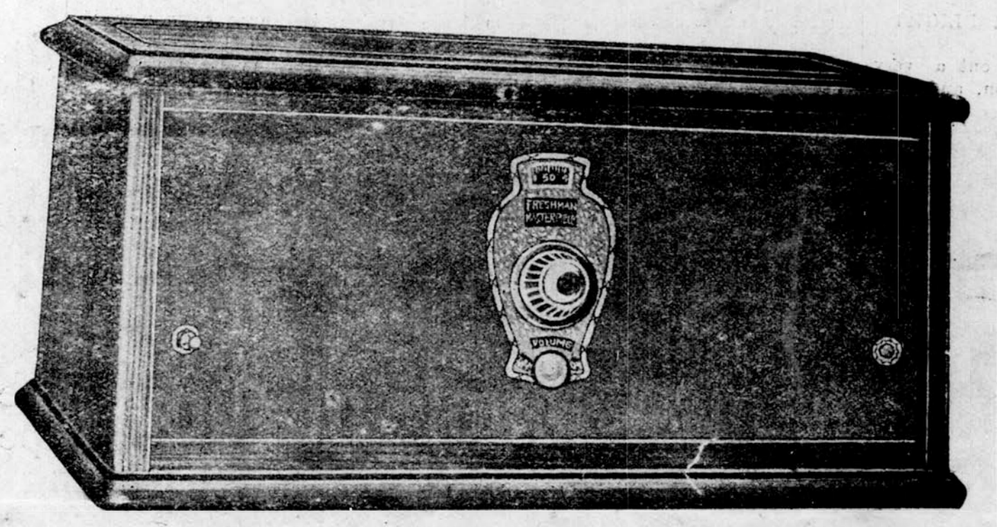

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Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 „	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	SANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 „	MALOJA ..		20,837

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Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928 12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th „	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE ..	China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA .. CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
10th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th „	VITA ..	Busreh via Karach
17th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 Aug.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 „	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 „	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,325

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc.,** cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram **Rs.** 2-8, 2 drams **Rs.** 4 Postage extra. **Ask** particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Diver, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,432
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schema, etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY DESPAIR?
THE
HINDUSTANI BIMA CO., LTD.
DELHI
Offers you protection against old age and death.
Chairman:—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.
(1) If you wish to add to your income permanently and quickly apply at once for the Agency of our Company.
(2) If you wish to protect your wife and children from trouble for ever, apply at once for a policy in our IDEAL FAMILY SCHEME.
(3) If you wish to provide for your old age, nothing better than to take our ENDOWMENT POLICY.
PROMINENT FEATURES.
Our terms for Agents are most liberal.
Our rates of premium are the lowest.
Our treatment is sympathetic and management economical.
Our policies protect against disablement from accident or disease.
Write immediately for further particulars to:—
Pandit Bal Mukand Atriya,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Messrs.
Purshottamdas Uraizee & Co.
Chief Agents Gujarat and Kathiawar,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.
LALA GIRDHARI LAL
(of Amritsar)
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan,"
DELHI.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 a. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisa Street Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R386

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS (Local and Travelling) for Silk and Hosiery Goods. Pay Rs. 50/ plus T. A. Security Rs. 100/ essential. Apply: PURISON, Regd. Ludhiana.
A 29111

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—A reliable active MAN to look after office and accounts in upcountry. Pay according to qualification. Those who can put security may apply to Box No.. 2015, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R584

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—Smart Gujarati-knowing hand for office work. Apply personally between 1 and 3 to Sjt. BHARUCHA, NARSI, Khatav Building, Khand Bazar.
A R583

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quality of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate, Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
T R376

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandora, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS OF 1928.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of March, 1928. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee on or before the 12th of September, 1927.

SYAMA CHARAN DE M.A.,
Registrar.

Benares,
The 21st of July, 1927.
29061

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY the 16th August 1927, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., and Mr. F. C. Anuesley who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th July, 1927.
29057

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1926.

TAHERBHAI ESMAILJI SAMIWALLA .. .. Plaintiff.

AMINABAI, daughter of Mulla Abdulhussein Kamruddin .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1926, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property at Huzuria Street on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.—Property at Santa Cruz on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.—Property at Sat Rasta or Ripon Road on THURSDAY. the 1st day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1. HUZURIA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 79 sq. yds., or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the East Side of the Huzuria Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 1275, New No. 8439, Old Survey No. 2401, New Survey No. 3857 and Cadestral Survey No. 1198 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 201 and Street Nos. 117-119 and bounded on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by Huzuria Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Sulleman Oomer and Mahomed Oomer and on the South by the property of Shaikh Ismail Bin Shaikh Mussa.

LOT NO. 2. PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at second Hasanabad Lane at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two sq., yds., or thereabouts but in the last sale deed, dated 10th September, 1898, appear to contain 5408 sq. yds.. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under entry No. 3236 and non-agricultural Survey No. 185 and bearing house No. 17. Hasanabad Lane of Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. Abdulally Ebrahimji Machiswalla and first Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the West by the second Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Ebrahimji Peerbhai Netarwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Krishandas Shivaji and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the owner.

NO. 3, PROPERTY AT SAT RASTA OR RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying being on the West side of a passage called Ghellabhai Dullabhdas Street in or at the Race Course in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198-8|9 sq., yds., or thereabouts according to title deeds but 205 sq., yds., or thereabouts according to the City Survey Register and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 13730, and New Survey No. 3554 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1563 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3879 and Street No. 66, Ripon Road and bounded, on the East by the said Street, on the South by a piece or land lately leased by Gullam Hussein, on the West by land of Nagu Ashana Kamathee and others and on the North by land occupied by Abdul Kayum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO. attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29115

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Ry

DIRECT ROUTE

BOMBAY TO DELHI

IS NOW RE-OPENED

WITH FULL TRAIN SERVICE

Communication also established between

BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD

By means of Private Bus Service Between

NADIAD & MEHMADABAD

and Connecting Trains.

29114

NOTICE.

SREE RAJAH BOMMADEVARA SATYANARAYANA VARAPRASADA RAO BAHADUR, ZAMINDAR ..... Insolvent. I. P. 13|1927

The Damler-car belonging to the zamindar, South Vallur Estate II., will be sold in Public Auction by the undersigned in the Official Receiver's Court at Masulipatam on 22nd August, 1927. Intending bidders may attend the sale on that date.

(Sd.) M. RANGACHARI, B.A., B.L.,
Official Receiver.

Office of the Official Receiver,
Kistna Masulipatam.
Dated 2nd August, 1927.
29106

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MANKESHWAR OTHERWISE CALLED REAY ROAD, IN MAZAGAON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for Gulabchand Vanaji, the mortgagee herein Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Mohanprasad Thakorprasad for self and as heirs and legal Representative of the deceased Thakarprasad Jankiprasad and all other persons interested in the equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, 1919, and made between Thakor prasad Jankiprasad (since deceased) and the said Mohanprasad Thakarprasad of the one part and the said Gulabchand Vanaji of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mankeshwar otherwise called Reay Road in Mazagaon and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 13 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and forming portion of land registered under New Survey No. 4|3706 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 6455 (2) and Street No. 6A and bounded on or towards the East and North by the property of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd., on or towards the South by the Temple of Shri Vithoba and on or towards the West by the property of Waman Pandurang Joshi

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Yasuf Building, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhatshanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the executors of the late Mr. Jesinglal Tribhowandas, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day MONDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Javeri Bazar on the ground floor of Dayabhai Premchand's the undermentioned Jewellery:—

378 Pearls 21 strings about 41 chavs.

1 Pearl necklace 89 pearls about 29 chavs.

3 Undrilled sujanis about 18 chavs.

1 Pearl about 6 chavs, 1 undrilled button about 15 chavas and one Swiss made gold watch.

The above is on view in the shop of Javeri Hiralal Vadilal at Javeri Bazar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

On SUNDAY the 14th Instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, opposite the Battery and near "Summerset House" valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner waggons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and plated ware, drawing room chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, very old Chinaware, revolving book stands phonograph, hat stands, table fans, China vases China ware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner, cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys easy chairs, etc., etc. the property of R. L. Sajjan Esqr. changing his residence and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view. 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KIRKEE, BHAMBOORDA, AND QUEEN'S GARDENS, POONA.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and SUNDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at the time mentioned the following:—

(LOT NO. 1.):—On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land or ground admeasuring about 1,12,500 square feet in the Cantonment of Kirkee in the Sub-Registration District of Taluka Haveli Zilla Poona and bearing No. 12, at Frere Road and bounded on the North by open ground and barracks and on the South by public road on the East by open land and bungalow No. 9. and on the West by bungalow No. 8, together with the bungalows standing thereon.

(LOT NO 2.):—On SATURDAY. the 20th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land with 3 bungalows standing thereon bearing survey Nos. 131 and 132, and Municipal Nos. 1, 2 and 3 situate at Bhamboorda (Ganeshkhind) in the Registration Sub-District Haveli District Poona, admeasuring about 10 acres and 31 goonthas and bounded on the West by Poona Road, on the North East and South by open lands.

(LOT NO. 3.):—On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and known formerly as 28 Staff Lines of the Poona Cantonment and at present as Mansfield Lodge No. 2, Queen's Garden, situate at Queen's Garden Road, Poona, in the registration Sub-District of Haveli District Poona, admeasuring about (?) square feet and bounded on the East by a public road, on the West by a public road, on the North by the property of G. I. P. Railway and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Edalji Nusserwanji Colabawalla.

(LOT NO. 4.):—On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and known formerly as No. 34, Staff Lines of the Poona Cantonment, but at present as Logan House, No. 11, Queen's Garden, situate at Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli District Poona admeasuring about 27,300 square yards and bounded on the North by open Government ground and by property of G. I. P. Railway, on the East by a public road, on the South by property known as No. 8, Queen's Garden, and on the West by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S FURNITURE, BRASSWARE, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and effects of Mrs. Elaine Falkner (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Tables, chairs, cupboards, mirror back side board, dumb-waiter, iron bed, dressing table, marble top table, brass and copper, top teapoys, brass ornaments, and vases, China vases, brass trays, carpets, Singer's sewing machine, meat safe, electric table fan, books, dressing case, handbags, wearing apparels, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 351 BAGS RED MOKAMEH CHILLIES.
O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 1428

Messrs. Nenshey Devshi ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Messrs. Lalji Poonshi & Co. ... Defts.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneer will, under instructions from Mr. Premji Ludha a partner in the plaintiff's firm, receiver appointed with the power of sale in the above Suit, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 8th August, 1927 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Sheth Pradhan Ukeda, Dana Bunder 1st Lane.

351 bags Red Mokameh Chillies.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

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THE WEATHER.

INCREASE IN C P EXPECTED

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

A depression has fored over the Bay with its centre thmis morning about one hundred and fifty miles southeast of Cuttack. It will probably move in some northwesterly direction.

There has been extension of rainfall in the interior of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Central Provinces East Punjab Kumaon Hills Konkan Mysore Madras Deccan, Madras Coast north and local in Upper Burma, Bihar Central India, East Malabar. A few falls occurred in Assam Bengal United Provinces West Central Provinces west Bombay Deccan Hyderabad south Madras southeast.

Forecast.—Increase in Orissa Chota Nagpur United Provinces an in Eastern halves of Central India and the Central Provinces.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The air is more humid than usual in of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and heavily clouded elsewhere. The ais is more humid than usual in the submontane districts. Temperature was generally below normal in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.— Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme west of the area. Maximum temperature was generally below normal, while the minimum was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu has had 0.53 in. of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in west Rajputana. Temperature was markedly below normal in most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India (West).—Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was generally below normal the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.— Hoshangabad reports 0.10 in. of rain, and Khandwa: 0.26. in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south of the area. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Chanda and lower at Khandwa; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.02 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.13 in. and Marmagao 1.05 in., Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south of the area. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 83.5 deg. (deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 79.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderbad.—Belgaum reports 0.44 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was lower than usual in the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan and higher locally in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused an extension of rainfall in the Peninsula. It is weak generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.51 in. at Mangalore, 0.43 in. at Calicut, 0.97 in. Cochin, 0.79" at Trivandrum, 2.00 in. at Masulipatam, 0. 4 in. at Madras and 0.23 in. at Bangalore.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hours 53 mins. this morning (I. S. T.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.738 inches (.021 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.701 inches (.038 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.013.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees. (0.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 199 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Tota rainfall during the month 1.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.50 inches.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,400 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hours 53 minutes this morning. (I. S. T.)

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay Aug 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.02, Fort 0.10, J. J. Hospital 0.06.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 50.43, Fort 60.66, J. J. Hospital 49.14.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 37.31, Fort 41.59. J. J. Hospital 39.94.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 39.81, Fort 59.35, J. J. Hospital 51.01.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name		Latest Prices
Millar's Timber	£	1 2 6
4 1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55		93 15 0
African & Eastern	£	7 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co.		1 2 6
Attock Oil		1 19 4½
Associated, P. Cement		0 18 3
Bengal Iron Ord.		1 2 6
Burma Corporation	Rs.	0 13 10½
British American Tobacco	£	2 9
Courtaulds		6 11 3
Calico Printers a		1 4 6
Dunlop Rubber Co.		1 16 0
Anglo Persian Oil		4 1 3
English Elec. Co. Ord.		0 8 3
Fine Spinners Ord.		2 4 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.		1 11 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.		4 16 3
Siemens Bro.		1 5 9
Central Prov. Manganese		6 0 0
Hudson's Bay Ord.		4 12 6
Malayalam Plantations		2 1 6
British Burma Pets Ord.		0 8 6
Rubber Plants. Invest. Trust Ord.		2 0 9
Sunday Plantations		4 12 0
Vickers Ord.		0 10 9
Pahang Conso. Co. Ord. (Tin).		0 11 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.		5 1 6

Remarks:—Government Securities Firm. General Securities—Firm but idle. Oil shares —Improving tendency.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Latest Prices
Anglo Java	0 6 6
Anglo Malay	1 8 1½
Bahlias	2 3 9
Burma Rubber	1 6 3
Chersonese	0 3 6
Cicely	0 8 0
East Java	1 15 0
Java Investment	2 8 1½
Kuala Reman	0 5 0
Kwaloe	0 2 6
Merbau	0 2 6
Mergui Crown	0 6 1½
Mooply Valley	1 11 10½
Pegoh	2 5 7½
Rim Malacca	0 4 3
Sialang	2 15 0
Tandjong	2 0 7½
United Serdang	0 6 6
United Temiang	0 3 7
United Patanis	1 6 9
Devon Estates	0 18 9
Highlands & Lowlands	2 13 1½
East Asiatic	0 3 10½
Travancore Rubber	2 7 6
Malacca Rubber	3 0 0

Stock of rubber in London—63,626 tons.
Increase on week. — 807 "

TO-DAY'S BUREAU REPORT

EXPECTED SLIGHTLY BULLISH

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 11 points lower despite steady tone of the Liverpool market. There was some covering by nervous bears and the prices gradually improved until close when it was 1 to 4 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 5 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed unchanged to 4 points higher.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady and with scattered liquidation prices closed 15 to 18 points lower. Sales of ready Cotton were 3000 bales and spot prices closed at 9-20d. per lb.

The Egyptian Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 23 points. Spot Sakel closed 50 points lower at 18d. per lb.

The market is awaiting the Bureau report with a general estimate of 72.7 per cent. weather condition, showing a crop of 14,750,000 bales to 15 million bales. To us, it appears that the above average estimate will prove slightly higher than the Bureau's Estimate which we believe to be 71.7 per cent. with a crop of about 14-1/2 million bales. The market is well liquidated and the technical condition is healthier to-day than what it was a few days back. There is a possibility of weevil damage and in case if the Bureau report proves bearish, we believe prices will decline temporarily. Under such a State of affairs we strongly advise to keep closed all short interest and buy moderately to carry over the Bureau report with an idea of amazing if prices decline over the Bureau. At the same time we note that the prices in the local market are unduly high by about Rs. 12 per candy. If this was not the case we would believe, purchases made at about present level, would show handsome profits in the near future.

The Bureau's Report will be received to-day at midnight. Full comments on the Report will be published in Tuesday's issue.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 29th July 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		5,07 50 000
Public Deposits		15,32 13 000
Other Deposits		70,78 68 000
Loans against securities per contra		—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		—
Contingent Liabilities		—
Sundries		49 92 000
Rupees		97,30 73 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 919,900
Advances in London	£ 903,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 100,500
Percentage	37.47
Bank Rate	4 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18.96 25 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,70 95 000
Loans	11,24 71 000
Cash Credits	25,34 94 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,85 93 000
Foreign bills discounted and puchased	33 43 000
Bullion	19 000
Dead Stock	2,76 74 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	45 85 000
Balances with other Banks	16 05 000
	64,85 04 000
Cash	32,45 69 000
Rupees	97,30 73 000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Increase. Rs. 1,65,51,000 Increase.
Other Deposits	,, 86,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Increase. ,, 41,70,000 Decrease.
Loans	,, 21,81,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	,, 1,30,46,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 48,29,000 Increase.
Cash	,, 3,13,81,000
Percentage	37.47

For the first time after the outbreak of cholera Madras had a plentiful shower on Friday night and it is believed that rain will check the spread of this epidemic.—A. P.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th August, 1927, to 6 a.m. of 6th August, 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attacks 2, deaths 2; Plague attack nil, death nil, Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 86. Total mortality this day last year was 123.

Washington.—Rediscount rates of New York and the Boston Federal Reserve Banks, have been reduced from four to three and half per cent. on Friday.—Reuter.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.
Bombay 5 Aug 27.

Description.	Spot prices. 4-8-27	28-7-27
Bengals F. G.		
S/Punjab F. G. ..		
Rajputana F. G. ..		
Broach F. G. ..	350	370
Saw-Gd. Dhawar F.G.	357	377
P/American F. G ..	350	376
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	344	367
Dholleras F. G. ..	340	362
Kalagin F. G. ..	344	367
Kutch F. G. ..	354	374
Surat F. G. ..	405	430
Rajpipla F. G. ..	400	425
Navsari F. G. ..	415	440
Oomra Fine ..	343	361
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	355	373
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	349	367
Southerns Gd. ..	349	361
Compta Gd. ..	377	389
Muttia F. G. ..		
KhandeshF.G. ..		
Bijapore Gd. ..		
Bagalkote Gd. ..		
Tinnevellies G. D. ..		
Karungannies G. D. ..		
Cambodias Gd. ..		

Futures.	4-8-27	28-7-27
Hedge Contracts		
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	310	336
BroachJuly/Aug	346	369
Do April/May '28	361	387
Oomra F. Dec/Jan'28	335	367

Receipts for the week ending 4thAug.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Bengals	1348	1922
Oomras	7347	4022
Dholleras	1293	148
Broach	741	527
Southerns	6149	5934
Persians	2	220
Americans		
Egyptians	76	3
E. Africans		558
Other sorts		298
Total	16956	13677

Exports for the week ending 4th Aug.

	Bales
United Kingdom	859
Continent	7354
China	17700
Japan	25660
Coast Ports	803
Total	52376

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2234
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	14009
Total	16243

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Aug.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3101015	3257844	3604858	3267932	3601781

Exports from 1st Sept. to 4th Aug,

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	24725	48767
Continent	370460	488333
China	208862	377314
Japan	1303060	1397075
Coast Ports	24892	23660
U. S. A.	726	1450
Total	1932725	2336629

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	67000	149041	127600
Continent ..	60 526	936602	691950
China ..	345240	240756	374752
Japan ..	1620587	1264611	1689091
Coast Ports ..	22704	52066	50585
U. S. A. ..	9679	..	..
Total	2673706	2643076	2934028

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st Sept 1926 to 4th Aug. 1927	165303
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 4th August 1927	890856
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th August 1927	523172

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. '26 to 21st Aug '27 (a)	327100
American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. '26 to 4th Aug. '27 (b)	295150
American cotton at sea for India (c)	31800

N. B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate of complete.

(a) Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised, actual purchases advised 306500 B/s.

(b) Corrected, includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by the Government Notification.

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"RADIO—A NEW CRAZE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of yesterday on "RADIO—A New Craze" in which your correspondent gives vent to his personal opinions on the merits of Broadcasting. He talks about music being "thrust into the unwilling ears of the people" which seems to me a ridiculous statement. If the ears are unwilling no one proposes to thrust anything into them and we have always the example of the deaf adder "which refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer charm he never so wisely."

As to the unwillingness of Indian ears I can only tell you that by every post we are receiving letters of appreciation of the Indian music which forms 50 per cent. of our programmes.

May be, there are people unwilling to progress, unwilling to learn, and if there are, the remedy lies in their own hands, they need not listen.

But, for the man who is conscious of the limitations of his knowledge or who enjoys a little entertainment as a relaxation from his work we are doing our best to cater. With experience we shall improve our programmes and adapt them to a multitude of tastes and we believe "there is in India plenty to be broadcast to justify the erection of Broadcasting Stations."—Yours etc.

E. C. DUNSTAN.

BARBAROUS BELL-CHAIN SYSTEM IN INDIAN JAILS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the annual reports (1925, 1926) of the Jail Administration in the Bombay Presidency the Government is not ashamed to publish that the horrible and barbarous system of enchaining human beings nightly in certain jails in the Presidency is still prevalent. The Jail authorities mean to continue the dehumanising and medieval system of the Roman tyrants in this so called civilized 20th century in certain jails in this unhappy land, till their finances permit them to make changes in jail buildings.

In the name of humanity, I ask every honest Englishman in India, I ask the official in charge of the jail portfolio in the Bombay Council, I ask every Councillor with a spark of humanity in him, if possible in the name of "Law" and lastly, I beg to ask our esteemed Governor to deny whether this unnatural and monstrously cruel method of keeping together about 100 prisoners overnight in a jail would ever be tolerated for a single day in any civilized part of the world, or any White prisoner enchained in that horrible manner. In any other civilized country the official in charge of the prison portfolio would be publicly hissed out or impeached before a tribunal if he insisted on his mad policy of defying public opinion. But here in India in a subject country every thing is possible in the name of "Law and Order" by alien rulers.

May I be allowed to give once again for the tenth time the unsuspecting public some idea of the unnecessary tortures and cruelties about 1200 prisoners were made to suffer when they were enchained together in a long row of about 100 each in the notorious Visapur Jail, the Bastille of India? When prisoners had sometimes to unload the burden of their stomach at night they were compelled to use the earthen pots given to them for drinking and eating purposes during the day or get plenty of bamboo beatings for disturbing the inhuman warders in their sleep. The chains were pulled at regular intervals to see that no prisoner had filed the same and tried to run away thus allowing hardly any rest or sleep to the unfortunate convicts over the night.

Have the public spirited fighters of Bombay lost all self-respect or all our finer feelings completely blunted that we allow this unforgivable crime against humanity to be perpetrated by our unsympathetic foreign rulers with impunity?

A. B. CHOTHIA.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—Renewed liquidation. Coupled with Short Selling. Futures 29 to 38 Lower. Range 55 points.

LOCAL:—Absence of buyers Commission Houses selling.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York October highest 17.55 (10.09 a.m. lowest 17.00 (2-10 p.m.).

Long liquidation---Speculative Selling."

Liverpool---Continued light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt. and Alabama.

(2) Smaller market---fair buying.

(3) Members of New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of condition is 72.7 per cent.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Liquidation still continues prior to the Bureau report, but we would draw our friend's attention to the Southern products estimate which has in the past been very reliable.

Condition 70.7 per cent.

Indicated crop 13,980,000 Bales.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Drastic liquidation, speculative long cotton featured recent trading. Crop progressing favourably except where weevil prevalent. Market waiting Monday's report for fresh incentive."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Pre bureau liquidation."

"Damage by weevil is increasing."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Yesterday the New York futures market ket opened steady and registered an improvement of 10 points over previous close on better Liverpool Cables. Bulls were disappointed owing to the failure of the market to respond unfavourable weather and the issuance of the average guess of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange condition 72.7 per cent. There was heavy liquidation on account of recent buyers and prices declined 55 points. There are traces of speculative short sales and scattered hedge selling. Futures closed irregular at a decline of 29 to 38 points. Spot Cotton declined 35 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 34 to 35 points. Middling Spot prices were lowered 34 points to 16.53c.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 11 to 13 points and ruled steady. Later on prices ruled easy on increased offerings. Trading was small in view of the Bureau report and prices closed unchanged to 2 points higher.

The market is awaiting the Bureau report which will be received at midnight here on Monday the 8th instant. Private stimates are mostly for a crop of slightly over 14-1/2 million Bales. There is on stray estimate of about 14 million bales and if the same is confirmed by the Bureau, which we doubt very much, prices will be pushed higher to unknown regions. At the sam etime there some estimates as high as 15 million bales and if these are favoured by the Bureau report, will believe prices will work low having no material damage by either unfavourable weather or insect damage.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 6.

Following easier New York cables, the local market opened at Rs. 362/8 and ruled quiet as under: on selling by Commission houses.

Broach J/A.	347	347	344	344
Broach A/M.	362/8	362/8	359	359/8
Oomra D/J.	335/8	335/8	330	330
Benga D/J.	306/8	306/8	305/8	305/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 6.

Following easier Liverpool advices, the local market ruled poor with no demand Trading was narrow and prices closed as under:—

Broach J/A.	343/8	344	342/8	342/8
Broach A/M.	358/4	359/4	357/4	357/8
Oomra D/J.	329/8	330	328/8	328/8
Bengal D/J.	304/8	304/8	303/8	303/8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 5.

Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports 45,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain 10,000 bales.

Exports to France and Continent 51,000 bales.

Exports to Japan 16,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 890,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns 1,379,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug 5.

Total Cotton, Actual Export 2,000 bales.

Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers 60,000 bales.

Total Cotton, Imports 22,000 bales.

Total Cotton Stocks 1,298,000 bales.

Actual Week's Sales 22,970 bales.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No, 25.)

C. & F. Calcutta.—

Aug/Sept per cwt. 15/4 1/2.

Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/4 1/2.

Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/7 1/2.

C & F. Bombay.—

Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/6 1/4.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/7.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Aug/Sept shipment near. Value £17-12:6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17:16:3.

Linseed, Bombay.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18:12:6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers 52/9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54.

Wheat, Australian.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers 53/9.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—

September shipment Hull. Paid 53/3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 6.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot 25 7/16

Forward 25 7/16

London, Aug. 5.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot 25 9/16

Forward 25 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10 1/2

London, Aug. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:10-1/2

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	310	3,14,841	2,91,413
Central India	94	3,11,691	3,81,141
Barsi and Nagar	54	2,03,718	2,23,816
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	69,158	74,101
Berar	518	5,74,700	4,77,96
Central Provinces	287	230,452	2,46,677
Total Oomras	1313	17,04,570	16,95,114
Dholera	144	2,11,922	2,82,257
N.W. Provinces ..		58496	1,30076
Rajputana ..		61,774	1,13,359
Sind-Punjab ..	69	1,17,885	2,94,306
Broach		2,39, 914	3,13,047
Coompta & Dharwar		1,36849	1,51802
Westerns-Northerns	200	72,034	106,809
Cocoanada ..	88	495	2 988
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia	3222	45,563	64,094
Persian		4,782	4,879
American.. ..		364,618	17257
Egyptian and African		86,551	79,244
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		678	3,645
Total	4986	31,06,001	32,58,77

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1314	3,95,9—	5,3—,550
Japan & China	1500	15,11,922	17,74,419
Coast Ports ..	388	24,892	23,660
Up-country by Rail		1,65,303	1,00982
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,243	15,368
Total	3,202	21,14,271	21,52,979

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 6.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	320/23	
„ Fine M.G,	318/20	Nov.+25/Dec.+16/7	
„	F. G.	„	30°/10
Sind-Punjab Fine	„		317-20
„	F. G.	„	307-10
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		343-15
Nagpur „	343/45	Nov.+33/Dec+ 22/.	
Yeotmal	„		340-42
Arvi	340/42	Nov+25/De+14/	
Amraoti			333-35
Khamgaon-Akola	333/35	Nov+18/De+8/9	
Mulkapur	„		330-33
Khandesh	330/32	Nov.+9/10Dec. -1	
Muthia Fine	M.G.	325/28	Dec.5/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Sept/Dec delivery sellers 31/4 1/2.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—

Jan/Apl delivery paid 31/7 1/2.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 6.

Ready	57	8	0
Shravan	57	8	0
Bhadarwa	57	9	0
GOLD.			
Ready	21	7	6
Shravan	21	7	6
Bhadarwa	21	7	9
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	9
Sovereigns Forward	13	8	0
National Bank	21	10	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 6.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13-16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127-1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 135 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 170 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D 277 1/2

London Gold per oz. Ready 84-10 1/2.

London Silver per oz. Ready 25-9.

London Silver per Forward 25/10

Tone of Silver Dull, China sold. Continent sold. China bought. America offere

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Advisor

c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

after the prices had been fixed. Buyers satisfied.

American Cross Rate 4.85-29/32.

Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3 Months 4-5/16 per cent

6 Months 4 17/32 per cent

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 1 3 4 per cent.

1 to 3 months 2 per cent.

6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market. Easy.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

READY COTTON SALES.

Aug. 6.

100 Gokak Mill Nimbahera 318

100 Gokak Mill Broach Old 325

100 Devid Mill Nimbahera 318

100 E. Spinner and Co. Bijapur 340

100 E. Spinner and Co. Ujjain 345

200 E. D. Sassoon, Bijapur 340

200 E. D. Sassoon Bagalkot 345

200 E. D. Sassoon Sangli 355

200 E. D. Sassoon Bengal 320

100 G. G. Kesha and Co, Broach 344/346

100 R. D. Tata and Co. Kampala 580

100 Langli and Co, Pulgaon 345

100 Hindustan Mill Sindh American 361

100 Elphinstone Mill Berar 325

Saturday Room Rate closed.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	162
Linseed	1,309
Gingellyseeds	84
Groundnuts	3,957
Castorseed	214
Rice	51,100
Myrabollams	624
Cottonseed	3,954
Mowraseed	231
Gram	125
Joowar	4,396
Barley	167
Bajree	1,720
Coal	110 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/12/0, Highest 48/13/0, Closing 48/6/0.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 45/11/0, Closing 45/7/0.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6/3, Closing 4/6/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/8/0, Closing 54/5/0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interests, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 17/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14.5/16.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	17.11
December	17.39
January	17.45
March	17.62
May	17.83
Middling Spot	17.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	16.93
January	17.30
Middling Spot	16.53

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 6.

Scinde, Good	7.25
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45
Scinde, Fine	7.65
Bengal, Good	7.25
Bengal Fully Good	7.45
Bengal, Fine	7.65
Oomra, Good	7.65
Oomra. Fully Good	7.90
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Good	7.70
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Bhoach, Fine	8.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

August	17.17
September	17.17
October	17.27
November	17.27
December	17.19
January	17.14
February	17.09
March	17.07
April	17.07
May	17.06
June	17.06
July	17.06
August	17.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Opening	Closing
August		8.92
September		9.01
October	9.12	9.07
November		9.11
December		9.21
January	9.32	9.27
February		9.29
March	9.41	9.35
April		9.37
May	9.49	9.43
June		9.44
July	9.55	9.45
August		9.47
Middling Spot		9.20

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	60

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent..

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 17/32 per cent.

Fine trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 6.

T T Berlin on London	Unquoted.
T T Amsterdam on London	Unquoted.
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T T Milan on London	Unquoted.
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Prague	164.00

London, Aug. 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.42 1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12 1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	98.61
T T Milan on London	89.25
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.04
T T London on Prague	164.000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £8:15.

Castorseed, Bombay.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17:5.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18:10.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 6.

Para Rubber.—

Sept/Oct value 1/3 1/2.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL SMALL DECLINE.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, August 6.

The Cotton Mill shares ruled easy onaccount of profit taking.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Cement shares ruled easy.

Tata Steel shares declined slightly.

Bombay Burmahs were weak.

SECURITIES:—

To-day's announcement of the Issue of Rs. 2 crores treasury bills by the Controller of Currency is another proof (ifany more was wanted) of the unnaturalness of the 1/6 Ratio, and the stupendous costs caused to the tax-payer in maintaining this fictitious ratio.

This has caused a sharp decline in Government Securities market the close has been a parter per cent under yesterdays rates with weak holders being heavy sellers.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd.) 10 p.c. 78/8

Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.

Central Co-operativc (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.

Central (250-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.

Eastern (250-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.

Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1455.

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.

Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1.28/8

Central India Mining (10) 25/8.

Indian Cement (250) 195

Katni Cement (100) (O) 182/8

Katni Cement (40) (D) 630

Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.

Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.

Shivrajpur (10) 7, 52-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8

Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2) p.c. 145

Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103

Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.

Gujerat (100) 5 p...e 92-12

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.

Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.

Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.

Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.

Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.

Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.

Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.

Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.

Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.

Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 850

Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.

Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4.1/2 145

Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.

Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90

Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1088/12

Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.

Tata Power O. (1,000) 551/8

Tata Power P. (1,000) 867/8.

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.

Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.

Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 210.

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.

New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.

Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.

Apollo (30) nil. 6.

Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 340

Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 935.

Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 545

Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 481-4.

Central (100) 20, 422/8

Crescent (100) 2, 240/4

Coiaba Mills (100) 6. 141/4

Dawu (250) 80, 720.

David (500) 245.

E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.

Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135

Elphinstone (100) nil 17/8

Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 932/8

Framji Petit (1,000) 650.

Globe (100) 30/12.

Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.

Indore Malwa (100) 382/8

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching 100) 11, 237/8

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.

Kasturchand (500) 30/12.

Kohinoor (500) nil 1,280

Laxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.

Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 111/4

Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.

Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500

Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 135

Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200

New Great Mills 311/4

New City Mills (100) 122-8

Pabaney Mill 250, 255

Pearls Mills (250) 6, 585/12

Phoenix (100) 10, 390

Simplex (100) 177/8

Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.

Sassoon Silk (50) 5.1/2 70.

Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.

Sir Baruchia Mills (100) 27/8.

Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 521/4

Swan Mills (100) 155.

Tata Mills (100) 91/4.

Tata Oil Mills (100) 25

Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil 275

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.

B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 106 667/8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9

4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/38 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/7.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/16.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 112.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 17th August sett 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/9 1945/55 Rs. 108/7 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XD 246/4

Bombay Steam O. ((250) p.c. 208/1

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.

Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.

British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 5-15.

Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.

Burmah Corporation (10) 9-12

Empire of India Life (500-100 ... 25/4.

Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130

Kemp (200) 15, 190.

McKenzie (100) 25, 370.

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1 25/4

Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.

Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.

Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/2

Tata 1st Preference 143/8

Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.

Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 91/4

Tata Iron (O) (75) 51/4

Tata Iron Def. (30) 156/4

Telephone Co. (50) 35/4

Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.

Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and Co £20.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £113 1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8

National Bank £49 1/2.

Eastern Bank £6 1/4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £87.

Conversion Loan £76 3/4.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/4.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71 1/4.

Consols £54 7/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1/8.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,

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IMPERIAL BANK

CALCUTTA SHAREHOLDERS

PROTEST AGAINST ACTIONS OF CENTRAL BOARD.

The second meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank, Rai Bahadur Promotho Nath Mullick presiding was held at 129, Cornawallis Street on Sunday afternoon says a writer in "Forward".

The chairman, after referring to the correspondence hehad with the Bank in regard to the accounts and other matters that are to come up before the special meeting of the shareholders on August 8, complained that the Bank had been withholding information regarding the existing agreement with the Government of India which is to be cancelled and substituted by a fresh agreement in view of the establishment of Reserve Bank. He pointed out that while the annual dividend to the shareholders has been fixed at 16 per cent establishment charges have been doubled and the fees of the directors have gone up by 33 per cent. He further mentioned the loss incurred by the Bank in dealing with Bills of Exchange.

He then put up the following figures showing that while the establishment charges have doubled and the Director's fees gone up by 33 p.c. the dividend has been kept stationary at 16 p.c., and large amounts of profit have been side-tracked in various reserve funds and sundries, not disclosed. The Bank does not give any particulars about the undisclosed reserves held by the Bank nor do they show what profits these amounts are earning and what the shareholders are getting share of.

In June 1921 Establishment charges 29 lacs and 874 Rupees and the Directors' fees 61.480 Rs.

In December. 1921 Establishment charges 37 lacs 73 thousand and 879 Rupees and the Directors' fees 71.155 Rs.

In June. 1922 Establishment charges 49 lacs. 63 thousand and 153 Rs. and the Directors' fees 76,062 Rs.

In December 1922. Establishment charges 42 lacs 46 thousand and 337 Rs. and Directors fees 74,381 Rs.

In June. 1923. Establishment charges 45 lacs 36 thousand and 826 Rs. and Directors' fees 75,808 Rs.

In December. 1923. Establishment charges 48 lacs 83 thousand and 566 Rs. and the Directors' fees 76,919 Rs.

In June. 1924. Establishment charges 1 lacs 70 thousand and 581 Rs. and the Directors' fees 79,933 Rs.

In December, 1924 Establishment charges 54 lacs 75 thousand and 718 Rs. and Directors' fees 79.540 Rs.

In June, 1925. Establishment charges lacs 76 thousand and 40 Rs. and the ectors' fees 87.919 Rs.

December. 1925. Establishment ges 60 lacs 16 thousand and 657 Rs. the Directors' fees 95,706 Rs.

June. 1926. Establishment charges ics 37 thousand and 712 Rs. and the tors' fees 79,933 Rs

December 1926 . Establishment cs 61 lacs 96 thousand and 168 Rs. an he Directors' fees 87.326 Rs.

r these he read out the further cor. resience, he had with the Bank after wh appeared exclusively in "Forward" in ch the bank declined to white to n and charge the Rai Ba had with breach of confidence for having give ublicity to the communications mad him. The shareholders present took ong exception to the last letter refer to above.

The lowing resolutions were passed unan sly:

That e shareholders of the Imperial Bank ndia present at this meeting, do enter r emphatic protest against the follow ions of the Central Board of the Im al Bank of India:—(1) Accepting the ms of the Schedule 2 of the proposed I rve Bank Bill and then proposing same to the shareholders for formal tion at a special meeting on August ext without giving necessary informat asked for: (ii) Not supplying though itedly asked for, a copy of the exist agreement with the Government of a to enable the consideration of the p sed or prospective arrangement or ement: (ii) Not looking into the interes the shareholders in agreeing to the pr al of subscribing the share-capital of Reserve Bank quite contrary to the commendations of the Royal Currency Cission, and not clearly stating the as to the shareholders, in their Circul tter, or in the resolution (2) of the spl meeting of August 8 next; (iv) without giving the informations asked for, the shareholders cannot consent to cancel the ting agreement blindly, more so, as sort of cancellatiton is nowhere conte ated in the existing: Imperial Bank o dia Act.

That the shareholders call upon the Managing Gnors and the Central Board of the eri Bank of India to circulate to all the shareholders copies of the existing agreent and the correspondence with the vernment of India, and any legal and t opinion in the matter in this connect and postpone the special meeting of Aug 8 next till then.

Another reso n protested "against the Managing vernors' unjustifiable remarks that Ramatha Nath Mullick Bahadur commit breach of confidence by publishing the correspondence in the Press without ission, which was not necessary as being made by a party to the correspondence. the Managing Governors' proposals communicating the necessary informat verbally and not in writing, and the areholders call upon the Managing Gors to withdraw the same."

A resolution was so passed asking the authorities of the erial Bank of India to postpone the a al general meeting to be held on August 8 to enable shareholders to consider the report and statement ending June 30, 1927. Rai Promatha Nath Mullick Bahadur was appointed the shareholders' representative.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE REPORT

MARKED EXPANSION SHOWN BY FIGURES.

The Fortieth Annual Report of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, one of the strongest Canadian Companies, as submitted to Policy-holders and Shareholders at the Annual meeting indicates a year of marked expansion.

Another record in new assurances was established. The New Business for 1926 amounted to Rs. 21,76,96,425 bringing the Insurance in Force at December 31st, 1926 to Rs. 1,11,31,84,875.

The Assets of the Company increased by Rs. 2,40,52,665, and at the end of December reached the large sum of Rs. 10,84,90,880. Of this amount over Rs 9,75,00,000 is invested in Government, Government Guaranteed and Municipal Bonds First Mortgages on improved Real Estate, comprises more than Rs. 375,00,000.

The payments to Policyholders also constituted a record. Death Claims amounted to Rs. 66,55,755: Matured Policies, Annuities, etc. Rs. 83,86,500, and Dividends to Policyholders Rs. 40,92,495. Payments to Policyholders totalled almost twice the sum paid Beneficiaries under Death Claims. In addition to the above the Company set aside Rs. 50,48,880 as Dividends to Policyholders to be paid during 1927.

Surplus earnings in 1926 were very satisfactory and have made possible a further increase in the scale of dividends payable to policyholders.

The well-known Insurance firm of Messrs. M. Kanji and Co. of Bombay are the General Agents of this Company's under whose management the company's work has made steady progress and the Company's Office are situated at 49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 8TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a person of whom one would say "mickle head, little wit". You possess a big awe-inspiring head, but let it be divulged to the whole world (and if you so prefer you can hang it down in shame) that it contains nothing substantial in it, that is any kernel in it just like a big cocoanut that looks alright from outside, but is rotten at the core. You consider yourself to be a modern Dickens. In a sense, you are like Dickens, that is, the first few years of your married life will be all right, but latterly, just like that great English writer, you will have to resort to "talak". "A muddle at home makes the husband roam", and eventually you will go to the north pole (yes, on some good ideal expedition) and she to the south pole. Your addled pate makes you think that everybody's hand (dainty or dirty) is against you, and you will curse one and all. But that many times betrays your guilty conscience, for a guilty person or a thief takes every bush to be a policeman. Your bad habit of poking your proboscis into each and every family pot leads to unceasing quarrels, and no doubt the tamasha some day ends in hurling pots at each other. Only those who are ready to be judged by acts well done and deeds nobly performed (for example, Lord Reading Sab, who thought after five years work in India that he had served India well, with of course his "justice, equity and equality" slogan) are worthy of the name of man (not woman), but you on the contrary take delight in good things attempted to be done but (like a well-intentioned Heaven-born bureaucrat who on his departure for "home" leaves many things undone, and leaves a doubtful legacy to his successor) left unaccomplished. You are very fond of children, but as the break-up in your case will take up in a few years after the union, which proved to be disunion there will not be time enough for a large family to materialise, and you will have at the most one child whom you will name the "Light-house," and of the one who is gone from your hands and possibly forgotten by you will make a mention, whenever necessary, as "Hurricane."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Poona Amateur Dramatic Society's performance of "Tons of Money" at the West End Cinema on Saturday, the 6th August, in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar Kaikobad Dastur at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday, the 6th August.

Lady Wilson received Mrs. Kaikobad Dastur at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday, the 6th August.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Gujarat Flood Relief Meeting at the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona City, on Saturday, the 6th instant.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

MILL-OWNERS' CASE FOR PROTECTION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7

"No Government in the world should allow the fabric of economic organization built up by the investment of crores of rupees of her nationals, and by the efforts and sacrifices of many able men, involving the livelihood of millions of people to be crippled, and we trust all sections of the people and specially members of the legislatures, whatever be their political views, will join us whole-heartedly in our attempts to get the Government to alter its decision and to do the right thing not only in the interest of the industry but of the whole country."

With these words the Bombay Millowners' Association conclude the first series of pamphlets undertaken by them to review authoritatively the pros and cons of the case for protection to the textile industry. They maintain that they have established beyond doubt "that the industry is deserving of protection and even to a greater extent than recommended by the Tariff Board."

It is further stated.

"Surely, it is not asking the Government of India too much when we ask them to accept the maxim that no country should be allowed with impunity to injure the trade of that very country from which it derives its abundant supply of raw materials."

WHAT WOULD JAPAN DO.

"We have seen what other nations did long ago under similar circumstances. There is not the slightest doubt that if Japan had been faced with same situation as now exists in India, she would have taken immediate and effective steps to protect her textile industry in accordance with Article Five of the Japanese Customs Tariff, which lays down that "when important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or by the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such articles after submitting the matter to investigation by the Unreasonable Cheap Sale Investigation Committee, and impose upon them a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices in addition to the duties provided in the annexed tariff.

"Apart from other countries England herself has not only been content to pass the Safeguarding of Industries and the Trade Facilities Act mentioned in the previous pamphlet, but these measures have been actively used regardless of the sneer which the advocates of free trade usually put against such measures, and direct subsidies have been given for cotton growing, for sugar production and for coal. Is not the people of India then a right to expect that the Government of India will not allow a policy of 'Laissez-faire' to prevail, but will take active though belated steps to protect their premier industry irrespective of any extraneous considerations? And how do the Government of India justify their policy? Fixing our attention once again to the Government resolution which not only gives their conclusions but also their views, we can read between the lines that the Government have prejudged the issue and have taken from the beginning an unsympathetic view."

"The Government appear to suggest that as the whole trouble is due of course to world factors which are beyond the control of Government, no action need be taken by them.

Another factor which no doubt has considerably influenced the Government of India in their decision is that the Board has found that the depression has been much more acutely felt in Bombay than in other centres. But this certainly does mean but that the industry as a whole is no affected. But, eviuently to the Government of India, the industry of Bombay is of no consequence and they reuse to do anythig till a cry for protection is heard from each and every mill scattered all over the country.

FALLACY IN OFFICIAL ARGUMENT.

Government's main argument for turning down the duty on cloth whilst admitting that the advantage to Japan, is ten per cent. on cloth is that it follows that the advantage to Japan, even if a reasonable return on capital is included, is already sufficiently covered by the existing duty of eleven per cent. on cotton piecegoods. The very fact that in spite of the existence of tnis duty, the industry was not able to withstand foreign competition proves that the existing revenue duty has very little, if any, protective value. The question is not whether a revenue duty 'may' also possess an element of protection to the industry, but the only question with which we are concerned is whether the eleven per cent duty on piecegoods has, as a matter of fact, proved to be so. Had this duty been in the neighbourhood of thirty-three one-third per cent. such as England sees fit to impose on scissors, knives, etc., in order to protect her cutlery and other industries we could understand Government raising tnis point even at the eleventh hour. What are the facts as regards the revenue duty on piecegoods? In 1917 the duty on cotton goods was raised to the general level of seven and a half per cent., and in 1921 was again raised with the general level to eleven per cent. the excise duty remaining at three and a half per cent. Under the tariff revision of 1922 the general duty was raised to fifteen per cent. but the duty on cotton piecegoods was left untouched whilst a duty of five per cent. was imposed on cotton yarn which till then was admitted free. The existing revenue duty on cloth therefore is even lower than the general level of the import tariff, and that being so, it is unfair even to suggest that such a duty in itself is sufficient protection especially in the face of the findings of the Tariff Board that an additional four per cent. is necessary. The idea that the consumer would be penalised by assisting the textile industry at the present time is fallacious because if the Indian textile industry is crippled or its further progress altogether stopped, the consumer would be at the mercy of those who have learnt to regard India as a market to be exploited.—Free Press.

THE THREE LOOMS SYSTEM

BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS PROTEST

Mill workers in Bombay met in a big mass meeting Sunday evening at the Delisle Road Imphrovement Trust Chawls to protest against the E. D. Sassoon Co.'s attempt to force three looms on each workman instead of two. The workers expressed their sympathy with the strikers of the Apoollo and Manchester Mills. The strikers are resolute in their demands and Mr. D. R. Mayeker of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal and Mr. K. N. Joglekar of the Workers' and Peasants Party are launching big compaign all over the city to inform all the mill workers about this impending danger of the application of this new three loom system to all workers in general. The workers apprehend that this is evidently a new method of wage cut invented by the mill owners and they are determined to fight it. Messrs. Jogleker and Mayeker are issuing general circular to all the mill workers calling for their help and sympathy. The strikers have split themselves into several batches to distribute these circulars into every mill in the city to raise a general cry against this system and compel the mill owners to withdraw the notices served on the Apollo and Manchester Mill workers.

H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces. Sir William Marris, will leave Allahabad on Monday for Mirzapur to lay the foundation stone of the Seth Misri Lal Raidani Park. His Excellency will then proceed to Lucknow the same evening.—A. P.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRADITIONS

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO MILITARY STUDENTS

OOTACAMUND, August 7.

After attending Divine Service this morning at the Church of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin watched the parade of the boys. The Viceroy spoke to the pupils, and said how glad he was to have had an opportunity of seeing them on parade. He liked going to schools, but particularly their school because many of them would pass into the service of the Government, and he was glad of the chance of seeing the material from which a good deal of the service of Government was likely to be recruited. He then spoke of the traditions of school life and exhorted them to know what public school traditions was It was summed up in the psalm sung that morning: To be loyal to friends, perfectly true to yourself and, to play the game. His Excellency then gave an account of the origin of "Toc H." When a candidate was initiated into it he was asked what service he would render and the answer was "Service is the rent for my room on earth." He asked them to remember whether it was their time or talent or opportunities of training, they should do their best, not simply to amuse themselves and please themselves but to make the world a little better than they found it. He then announced, that in honour of his visit, he had asked the Principal to add an extra week's holiday and the principal had agreed to do so either at Christmas or at some convenient time.

The Viceregal Party ... ttupalaiyam at 2-15 p.m.

CRICKET.

WEEK END MATCHES.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT POONA GYM.

The Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas were Saturday and Sunday on the Esplanade, engaged in a two-day match extending over the former eventually winning by 108 runs. The outstanding feature of the game was the fine all-round display put up by R.J.O. Meyer, the old Cantab, who besides carrying his bat for 104 runs in the first innings took in all ten wickets at a cost of 67 runs. Electing to bat first the local Gymkhana put up 173 runs of which Meyer and Le Roy contributed 104 and 25 respectively.

Harrison and Chase both bowled well. Poona replied with 99, Cooper, Harrison and Foster being the only batsmen to enter double figures. Cunnings performed well behind the stumps not allowing a single bye. Meyer captured six wickets for 42 runs.

At their second venture the Bombay Gym. scored 111 runs, Hopkins being top-scorer with 34, while Le Roy again played a sound opening innings. Lt. Gardiner was the most successful bowler with 4 victims for 27 runs. Being set 185 runs to draw level Poona fared worse in the second innings, scoring only 77 runs. Meyer took 4 wickets at a cost of 25 runs while McLeod showed the surprising analysis of 3 wickets for 5 runs.

BOMBAY GYM. (Ist Innings).

H. Le Roy, c Stephens, b Garrity	25
R. McLeod, c Pritchard, b Harrison	4
R. Hopkins, b Harrison	5
W. Cummings, c Foster, b Chase	11
R.J.O. Meyer (not out)	104
J.F. Macdonell, l b w Chase	2
W. Petric, b Harrison	5
B. Gaillard, b Harrison	0
F. Charles, b Harrison	0
E. Pogson, b Chase	9
J. Ingham, b Chase	3
Extras	8
Total	173

—Bowling:

P. T. Harrison 5 wkts. for 42 runs.
Lt. Chase 4 wkts. for 16 runs.
Sjt. Garrity 1 wkt. for 25 runs.

POONA GYM. (Ist Innings.)

A. R. Cooper, (not out).	44
C. Chase, b Pogson	1
J. Pritchard, c Pogson, b Meyer	0
C. Alexander b Meyer	1
J. Stephins, c Ingham, b Meyer	0
J. Foster, c Cummings, b Meyer	7
E. Garrity, c Cunnings, b Meyer	5
G. Brewin, c Macdonell, b Ingham	9
P.T. Harrison, c Cummings, b Meyer	20
S. Gardiner, c Pogson, b Hopkins	0
E. Janion, c Cummings b Hopkins	0
Extras	2
Total	99

—Bowling:

R. J. O. Meyer 6 wkts for 42 runs.
Pogson, 1 wkt for 29 runs.
Ingham, 1 wkt. for 10 runs.
Hopkins, 2 wkts for 16 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2nd Innings.)

H. Le Roy, c Copper, b Gardiner	24
R. McLeod, c Stephens, b Gardiner	9
R. Hopkins, c and b Pritchard	34
R. J. O. Meyer, c Fosted, b Harrison	1
W. H. Cummings, c Garrity, b Stephens	7
J. F. Macdonell, c Brewin, b Gardiner	19
E. Pogson, c Cooper, b Garrity	1
W. Petric, c Stephens, b Harrison	5
B. Gaillard, c and b Garrity	0
F. Charles, not out	6
J. Ingham, c Alexander, b Gardiner	2
Extras	3
Total	111

Bowling.

P. T. Harrison 2 wqts. for 22 runs.
Lt. Gardiner 4 wkts. for 27 runs
Sgt. Garrity 2 wkts. for 9 runs.
Lt. Stephens 1 wkt. for 19 runs.
J. Pritchar 1 wkt. for 12 runs.

POONA GYM. (2nd Innings.)

A. R. Looper, c Gaillard, b Pogson	14
J. Stevens, b Meyer	3
J Foster, c Hopkins, b Meyer	9
E. Garrity, c Meyer, b McLeod	9
G. Brewin, c Petric, b Pogson	3
J. T. Harrison, c and b Pogson	18
S. Gardiner, c Gardiner, c Gaillard, b Meyer	7
C. Chase, b Meyer	0
J. Pritchard, b McLeod	1
C. Alexander, not out	8
E. Janion, c and b McLeod	0
Extras	14
Total	77

Bowling.

R. J. O. Meyer 4 wkts. for 25 runs
McLeod 3 wkts. for 5 runs.
Pogson, 3 wkts. for 33 runs.

PATHE CINEMA

Milton Sills in "Puppets," a First National picture is this week's attraction at the Royal Opera House and we would advise motion picture lovers not to miss it. It is one of the best pictures we have seen Mr. Sills in since his famous "Sea Hawk" and he gives a wonderful characterization in the role of Nicki Riccoboni, proprietor of a little puppet theatre located in New York's lower East Side.

The settings alone are worth going to see in this picture, they are unusual. There are some exceptionally fine battle scenes in the brief war sequence. The greater part of the picture is played in and around the little puppet theatre which is one of the most interesting things seen on the screen in a long while. There is a realistic atmosphere created by the back ground that is gripping.

Sills is admirably cast in this Italian role, and his leading woman, Gertrude Olmsted, is a happy selection, as she brings sympathy and understanding to her part. Miss Olmsted is at her best in this picture. Sills must have delighted in his work, for he is so human and natural.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of Kathiawadis at Sir C. J. Hall, re: flood relief, Seth Santidas Askaran presiding.

TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

Women's public meeting at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, re: flood measures, Mrs. Naidu presiding.

SAURASHTRA SEVA SAMITI MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Saurashtra Seva Samiti a mass meeting of the Bombay residents of Kathiawar will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) when Mr. Amratlal D. Sheth and other leaders will address. Sheth Shantidas Askaran has kindly consented to preside.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN INDIAN PAINTING.

At the meeting of the Promoters of the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art held at the Office of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, it was decided to hold an Exhibition of Modern Indian Painting in September next, representing all Schools in India that are working on Indian lines.

An Organising Committee is formed of the following Promoters:—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, Mr. Nagindas Master, and S. Fyzee-Rahamin.

SOCIETY OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

NARAHARI SHASHTRI'S GEETA PRAVACHAN.

Shashtri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagwat Geeta - Pathshala fame will give Geeta Pravachan on Wednesday at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga G.I.P. Railway Station.

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR SHOP

DISALLOWED AS RESULT OF PROTEST

It was proposed to shift a Foreign Liquor shop already in existence in Frere Road near Prince's Dock, opposite the Yellow Gate of the Docks which was considered to be objectionable by the residents of the locality. They sought the help of Mr. Jhabwala to protest against such transfer through the Purity Mission Society. As a result of collective effort, Mr. Jhabwala states that he is informed by the Excise Department that the Collector of Bombay has disallowed the transfer. Mr. Jhabwala has thanked the Department on behalf of the residents and other applicants.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

MR. JHAVERI ENTERTAINED

CONGRATULATIONS BY BROACH RESIDENTS

To congratulate Mr. Justice Jhaveri on his elevation to the High Court Bench, he was entertained to a "Priti-bhojan" (cosmopolitan dinner party) by the citizens of Broach, residing in Bombay, on Sunday night at Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road.

The function was organized by Mr. J. N Varna, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Wm Solicitor, Mr. M. A. Anklesaria, Mr. N. F. Seth and Mr. Dixit. About 150 guests attended, including Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Solicitor, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Pakvasa, Solicitor, and Khan Bahdur F. M. Dastur, Registrar of the University.

Mr. K. M. Munshi on behalf of the gathering congratulated Mr. Justice Jhaveri who had always remained the foremost citizen of Broach.

Mr. Jhaveri thanked them for their kind sentiments. This was the first occasion, he said, when the Broach people residing in Bombay met together. He was particularly pleased at the presence of his old teacher Khan Bahadur Dastur who, as a Professor at Bhavnagar College, had always taken a keen interest in him.

The party were then treated to a dinner 'a la Hindu.' The 'menu' consisted of "barfi," "puri" and other usual items in Gujarati style. The function was enlivened by songs, repartees and good humour. After spending an enjoyable evening the guests dispersed at a late hour.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1927.

ADVANCE MYSORE.

To His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadeyar Bahadur, the Maharaja of Mysore we accord our cordial felicitations on the occasion of the celebration to-day of the Silver Jubilee of his reign. Our greetings are prompted as much by personal as by public considerations. The Maharajah is acknowledged by his six million subjects and numerous others outside the State to be a man of sterling worth and character, striving every moment of his life to approach that high traditional standard of a beneficent Indian monarch which is popularly symbolised in the expression Rama Rajya. Readily accessible to high and low alike he makes the life of the poor his special concern and is constantly busy in devising fresh ways for their betterment. It is no mere hobby that he is a regular spinner. It is a token of his intense desire to identify himself with the humblest of his subjects. It is no wonder, therefore, that during the twenty-five years of his rule he has raised his State to a pre-eminent position among the Indian States. He has made primary and lower secondary education free throughout his State, compulsion being introduced in select centres. About 14 per cent. of the total revenue of the State is spent on education, which compares very favourably, indeed, with the 8 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency. His department of Industries and Commerce, organised fourteen years ago, is unsparing in its efforts to stimulate private enterprise by the offer of every possible assistance for starting new industries and undertakes experimental work for pioneering industries. A large plant at a cost of 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravati for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig iron, distilling wood alcohol and developing subsidiary industries. These works are near the Gersoppa Water Falls, estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A project has recently been taken in hand for a high level canal by which 120,000 acres will be brought under irrigation. These are but a few of the activities of the State for the moral and material advancement of its people.

Turning to the constitutional development of the State, we find that the Representative Assembly, established as far back as in 1881, and the Legislative Council established in 1907, had their powers and functions slightly increased by the Reforms granted in the year 1923. Nevertheless the Maharaja remains the ultimate authority in the State, the Executive being little responsible to the Legislature, which is more or less advisory in its character with very limited powers of legislation. This to our mind is the only serious drawback in a State which otherwise is one of the most progressive provinces in India. This drawback cannot fail to be a hindrance in the State's efforts for many-sided reform. As we have often pointed out before in connection with Reforms in Indian States, there are close limits to the progress of a State under a personal rule however beneficent that rule may be. A stage soon arrives when only the great dynamic force of people's self-rule can ensure further progress. That stage Mysore has reached and passed, thanks mainly to the beneficent rule of the Maharaja himself. And he cannot do a greater service to his State in honour of the Silver Jubilee than to inaugurate as early as possible a generous scheme of Responsible Government. British India as well as the people of Mysore expect Mysore to lead rather than to be led.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

The "Rangila Rasul" judgment created a situation fraught with immense potentiality of danger to the country. Justice Duleep Singh held that an attack, however malicious and scurrilous, on the founder of a religion, did not fall within the purview of section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code. The judgment naturally created consternation among the Muslims throughout the country. Much as one sympathised with the Muslims in their natural and just resentment against the judgment one could not but deplore the course which the agitation took in the Punjab and some of the demands made by the Muslims in this connection especially that for the resignation of Justice Duleep Singh were as unwarranted as they were extravagant. This was the more unfortunate in as much as Justice Duleep Singh had himself suggested a change in the law and the Government of the Punjab had, in view of the conflicting and, in the opinion of all sound lawyers, correct, interpretation of the law by Justice Dalal of the Allahabad High Court in a similar case, wisely decided to secure a test judgment from the Divisional Bench of the local High Court before taking any steps towards an amendment of the law. That judgment has now been obtained. Justices Broadway and Skemp have held that "the writing of a scurrilous and foul attack on such a religious leader as the founder of Islam would 'prima facie' fall under section 153-A" and they accordingly have found the author of "Trip To Hell" and the editor, printer and publisher of "Risala Vartman" in which the article appeared, guilty under the section, sentencing the former to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default further imprisonment for six months, and the latter to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default a further imprisonment for three months. It is true that Justice Broadway was "not prepared to accept the contention of the Crown Counsel that any criticism of a religious leader, whether dead or alive, fell within the ambit of section 153-A" In expressing this reluctance, Justice Broadway took the right view of the matter; for obviously it would be both an unconscionable and intolerable infringement of liberty of discussion if any such criticism made in the legitimate cause of ascertainment of truth were penalised. What public opinion cannot tolerate, however, are foul and malicious attacks on religious leaders and the "Risala Vartman" judgment, in conjunction with that of Justice Dalal may now without any doubt be taken as superseding the erratic interpretation of law made by Justice Duleep Singh. In our view, therefore, there is now no need for any amendment of the present law. But we trust the lesson of the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and its aftermath have brought home to controversialists of both communities who deal in filthy attacks on religious leaders, the danger of the course they have been adopting. Neither Islam nor Hinduism sanctions such attacks and it is a gross libel on Hindu religion to suggest as did the defence counsel in the present case that the article was nothing more than a proper and legitimate attempt at doing missionary work. "Missionary" work of this kind done either by a Hindu or a Muslim would be an outrage on the intelligence of average Hindus and Muslims, let alone their religion. Now that all doubts regarding the interpretation of section 153-A in this connection have been set at rest, we trust the Muslims of the Punjab will refrain from making extravagant demands such as that voiced, for instance, by Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, and the Government of the Punjab will take the statesmanlike course of releasing the editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" who have been sufficiently punished for what was a clear contempt of court.

MR. PATEL'S SURVEY.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel returned from his strenuous holiday in Great Britain on Saturday and was deeply overcome with emotion on hearing the appalling disaster which has overtaken Gujarat and Kathiawar. He was so stricken with grief that he had nothing to say to Press correspondents in regard to his visit abroad but the desire not to disappoint his countrymen at last surmounted his grief and the President of the Legislative Assembly was ready in a short time to give a long interview to the Associated Press. Mr. Patel's survey of the work of the British and other legislatures and of the British interest in India and her political progress is as interesting as it is intriguing. A past-master in political finesse, Mr. Patel has thrown out many a useful hint to leaders of nationalist politics in this country but we are not so sure whether it was necessary for him to make an ironical reference to the work of the Opposition in the Legislature over which he presides, although he took care to preface the irony with abundant praise. "I am not called upon nor am I competent to express an opinion," Mr. Patel remarks, "as to whether the Opposition in the Indian Legislature is so conducting itself as really to advance the cause of Indian freedom." We are sure this statement will be at once seized upon by the Die-Hard Press in England and its Anglo-Indian cousins in India and distorted to mean that President Patel administered a severe rebuke to the refractory section of the flock he shepherds. It is necessary to remember, therefore, though the anti-Indian Press will forget the fact, that in Mr. Patel's opinion although there is in the Indian Legislature, by its very constitution, "an inherent constitutional atmosphere favourable to obstructive tactics," he has always found that the Opposition was conscious of a "sense of responsibility" and a "spirit of co-operation," with the result that ever since the Assembly was inaugurated its President never has had the necessity to use the "extraordinary powers," greater than those of the speaker of the Commons, which he possesses.

Mr. Patel's observations on the advent of the Royal Commission will be read with interest. His remark that in India "the pressure of public opinion is not so strong to-day to compel the British Government to recognise the claim of India to have her own constitution" should give considerable food for thought to our warring politicians busy with their party manoeuvres instead of striving to create under the banner of the Congress a strong and united opposition against all those forces which deny India freedom. Mr. Patel's very broad hint to political leaders that it is imperatively necessary for them to take counsel together to draft a constitution, deserves the closest examination at their hands. "If any representative organisation chooses to submit for the consideration of the Commission," says Mr. Patel, "a carefully prepared and well thought out constitution, the Commission will, I have reasons to believe, consider it sympathetically." He proceeds to suggest that "even a sort of a Round Table Conference may be held between the Commission and the leading men responsible for the draft constitution." We would like to know how far even our Congress leaders have proceeded in carrying into effect the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its last session in regard to the drafting of a constitution. They will do well to accelerate their labours and be in a position to tell Britain what kind of political machinery India wants as the basis of self-government.

INDIAN STATES: THEIR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

KEY—NOTE OF PRESENT POLICY.

(BY PROF. K. T. SHAH.)

II.

The key-note of the present position is to be found in categoric assertions like the following: "The Sovereignty of the Crown is everywhere unchallenged" (Lord Curzon at the Bhawalpur installation, p.39) "The sovereignty of the Crown is supreme in India". (Lord Reading in his letter to the Nizam, 22-3-1926). Lord Reading, indeed, goes even further and holds that this "supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements, but exists independently of them"; but how a jurist of Lord Reading's eminence could lay down such a proposition, especially with regard to States that had been in existence long before the British ever came into India, in full enjoyment of sovereign powers, and which have never been conquered or annexed and restored by the Government of the Company or under the Crown, passeth understanding. Whatever rights the British Government has in regard to the Indian States which are not the creation of the British power must be held to flow from the treaties and engagements now subsisting between the States and the Government of India.

INHERITANCE FROM MUGHAL IMPERIALISM.

The doctrine of direct inheritance from the Mughal Emperors of suzerainty, on which alone, if any how, such a claim might be sustained, is tricky, and somewhat misleading. Not only do we not know the precise relations between the Mughal Emperors and their Rajput allies and officers, like the Princes of Jodhpur or Jaipur; but the conditions of those days can scarcely be compared to those of ours. Lord Reading claims, and circumstances may have required in the past, the exercise of those rights of absolute sovereignty over the Indian Princes by the British Government of India, which cannot really rest upon the basis of feudal suzerainty of the Mughal Rajput type. For the claim to set aside a ruler for misgovernment or misbehaviour does not arise, necessarily and directly, out of the relationship of vassal and suzerain, at least as it was understood and worked in the days when it obtained. It was purely and simply a case of superior might. If the vassal was strong, he could, and often did, defy his suzerain; and if the suzerain was powerful enough to enforce his commands, he did not trouble himself about the niceties of the Austinian sovereignty; he just crushed the rebellious vassal, and, more often than not, annexed the vassal's dominion. If he regranted it to the son and successor, or even to the vassal himself, he did it as a matter of grace, which could not in any way be a precedent binding upon the suzerain or his successor under similar circumstances on a subsequent occasion. Does the Government of India intend, by laying down such maxims as those above quoted, to imitate the Mughals, to revert to a regime of undiluted absolutism of the sovereign, in place of the reign of settled law and precedent, that we hold to be the peculiar excellence of modern times, and of the British Constitution in particular? Mr. Panikkar has enumerated several cases,—the sanction to adopt heirs on the failure of natural heirs, the right of supervision in minority government, the custom of taking charge of the education of minor princes, the strict injunction against any armed interstate hostilities, etc. etc.,—which savour strongly of the claim of inheritance from the Mughal imperialism and absolutism. There is not much treaty justification for some of these sovereign rights, especially in the supreme exercise of that authority involved in deposing or degrading unsatisfactory Princes. But the analogy cannot be should not be, pressed too far. If it is, there would be a reasonable apprehension, not only among the Princes directly concerned, but among the people of British India itself, as to the safety, security and certainty of their rights of property etc. the assurance about which is reckoned amongst the foundation stones of the British Power in India. Only one instance need suffice to drive home this point. The Mughal Emperors claimed to be the heirs of all their subjects. In practice, they did take up for themselves the property of those great Umrahs, like Itimad-ud-Daulah, whose relationship to the sovereign did not save their property from being, to put it plainly, confiscated on the death of the owner. The latter's descendants may be, and, as a matter of fact, were, given a part of the property of their parent; but it was simply an act of grace of the Emperor, and not even a response, as is the case in English legal precedure, to a Petition of Right. If the Government of India would base some of their most considerable claims vis-a-vis the Indian Princes ultimately on their being the heirs of the Mughal imperialism and absolutism, may it not also be the case in regard to less important people, who are distinctly the subjects of the British Crown? This question needs but to be raised to provide its own denial.

"SOVEREIGN RIGHTS" OVER THE PRINCES.

It is needless to consider the several instances of "Sovereign Rights" in regard to the States or the Princes, which Mr. Panikkar has collected and examined with a remarkable degree of erudition and penetration. It must, however, be mentioned, that in his survey, the author has adopted a standpoint which somehow looks incomplete. His survey and exposition are almost wholly from the standpoint of the Princes personally. A distinction between the Princes personally,—even though treated of collectively,—and the States as States, may not be easy to make under the existing circumstances. The Princes have, in the past, had grievances, perhaps because they themselves emphasised unduly the personal, rather than the public, aspect of the case. Almost every one of the instances examined by Mr. Panikkar has really been determined as it was, because the interests involved, as represented by the Princes concerned themselves, were the interests or claims of the Prince himself, rather than of the State qua State. Take the case of the claim to determine succession in the States. Even if we regard the caustic reminder of Lord Reading to the Nizam, "that no succession to the musnad of Hyderabad is valid unless it is recognised by H. M. the King-Emperor; and that the British Government is the only arbiter in the case of disputed succession'" as needlessly extreme, a mere obitet dictum, each case, however, is determined as it arises solely on its own merits, including, of course, precedent, such as there might be and treaties. There is no general, universal law governing succession to the 'Gadi' in the Hindu, Muhammadan or Sikh States. The case of each disputed succession necessarily, therefore, wears a personal aspect, which the treaties are unable to alter. In fact, as Mr. Panikkar points out, the determination in favour of any one of several claimants has been taken advantage of by the British Government, even if the latter has not permitted itself to be influenced unduly in settling the dispute; and the advantage has generally taken the shape of further concessions in grateful recognition of the service rendered to the new Ruler. The case of minority administrations is also of the same import.

DEPOSE, DISPOSSESS AND DEGRADE PRINCES.

The claim, on the other hand, to "depose, dispossess, degrade and punish Indian rulers" (p.61) is unavoidably personal, which tends to be unpermissibly generalised. It is personal in so far that almost always such cases arise from the misrule, oppression, or breach of engagement by individual Princes, in which the only claimant that ought to be heard,—the people of the State concerned,—seldom gets a hearing. At least officially, there seems so far to be no precedent for a proper hearing of the people's side. The Government of India claim the right to hear petitions from the peoples of Indian States in alliance with them. "The right of direct petition to the Viceroy, which the subjects of Indian States have begun freely to use against the rulers of their own States, is another invidious form of intervention which strikes at the root of the supposed independence of the States in internal administration." (P. 116-7). In a Minute of Lord Canning, the first Viceroy under the Crown, it is distinctly laid down (1860).

"The Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so. *Of this necessity the Governor-General is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament.*" (P. 109)

The Princes must be taken to have accepted, by acquiescence, this principle. But though there have been several instances when the Government of India felt themselves called upon to exercise this supreme right, nowhere has provision been made to hear properly, and as a matter of right the peoples of the maladministered State. Mr. Panikkar opines, "Subjects of a State like that of the Nizam owe their immediate duty and allegiance to their sovereign (sic). The claim put forward that the Imperial authorities can dissolve this allegiance by proclamation is tenable rather on the basis of superior strength or political expediency than of law or treaty obligations" (p.93). But he is less than just, in this instance, to his own analysis of the peculiar position both of the Indian

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

The Geneva Fiasco.

After a lot of bargaining and submission of proposals and counterproposals the representatives of the three Powers, America, Britain and Japan assembled at Geneva to discuss reduction in naval armaments have discovered that they can only agree to differ. They have decided now to present to their respective Governments the "problem" as it appears to each delegation. In America the fiasco at Geneva will be felt keenly by that section of public opinion which openly and avowedly was with President Coolidge in securing agreement on naval reducations, and in that country in particular Britain's duplicity in talking of the need of such reduction and in the same breath of emphasizing she had her own peculiar position to safeguard will evoke an amount of harsh criticism. America has been more straightforward at Geneva than Britain and has never cloaked her own naval ambitions behind a mask of unctuous platitudes during the deliberations. There can be no doubt that the fiasco at Geneva will create a want of cordiality in British-American relations but Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues busy in formulating a naval policy which will draw the two great Island-Empires of the world, Britain and Japan closer together, do not evidently care America resents the new move.

Remission of Land Cess.

How necessary it is for the Government of Bombay to decide upon a policy giving remission on a large scale of land revenue cess in Gujarat and lighten the worries of the ryots in flooded areas is well brought out in the official reply to a question in the Council by Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai. He asked Government to state in how many cases in Gujarat revised rates had been put into force during the last twelve years and in which Talukas they were reduced or increased. The Government's reply shows that out of 18 talukas, half the number had their revenue settlements reduced. Government are in the habit of allowing these reductions unless there is an overwhelming case for them. The district of Kaira in which the percentage of reduction has been the highest has suffered the most in the recent floods along with some Talukas in the District of Ahmedabad. These parts deserve to be treated by Government with particular generosity in the matter of remission.

Dawn of Good Sense.

Good sense has evidently dawned on the Madras officialdom in the matter of allowing Mahatma Gandhi's portraits to be hung up in Municipal schools. They have now withdrawn their irritating and foolish embargo upon such portraits being exhibited in the schools under the control of the Madras Municipal Corporation. Now that the premier civic body in the Southern Presidency has escaped the misery of a certain type of official mercy afflicted with Gandhiphobia, we hope good fortune will be shared by other local bodies in the Presidency and municipalities and district boards can have portraits of the Mahatma exhibited in their schools and offices without incurring official wrath. Is it too much to hope that the good sense which has now dawned on Madras officialdom will make it revise attitude in regard to Government grants and khaddar? There should be no embargo upon them precluding them from patronising khaddar.

In Deserving Cause.

There should be accord by the Bombay Municipal Corporation unanimous support to the request made one of its members, Dr. A. G. Merchant, for priority being given to a resolution he intends moving for the Corporation's acceptance. We hope equally unanimous support will be given by it to the resolution itself. It asks the Corporation to donate a sum of one lakh of rupees "towards ameliorating the present misery of Ahmedabad and Baroda in particular and of Gujarat in general." Such a substantial donation by the Corporation will act as a stimulus to other local bodies in the Presidency to do their bit in this war against famine and misery in Gujarat. And not the generous hearted people of this Presidency forget the plight of Simpo. The havoc created by the floods it appears to be by no means less grave than in Gujarat.

Very Encouraging

The Indian medical profession in Bombay has, indeed, run a splendid practical encouragement relief work in Gujarat and Kathiawar the promptness with which some of foremost members who are attached to the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Parel met and subscribed sum of Rs. 000 in 48 hours, the students of the titution also contributing their little mite for helping the good cause. We are confident the medical profession all over India will be infected with a similar generous impulse and help materially in smoting the philanthropic work in the flooded areas. Bombay has awakened to its duties at last in regard to this vital matter, but it is an All India one and the example set by Bombay deserves to be imitated all over India. We hope to hear soon that other provinces are coming forward to give succour to the unfortunate population of the affected areas. Madras has already begun organising a relief fund for this purpose. Let other provinces follow quickly.

"SCURRILOUS AND DISGUSTING SATIRE."

JUDGMENT IN "VARTMAN" CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S FUTILE PLEA.

JUSTICE BROADWAY ON SEC. 153 A. I. P. C.

LAHORE, August 6.

Justice Broadway who read the judgment in the "Risala Vartman" case to-day after giving the history of case observed that the article "A Trip to Hell" was in extremely bad taste, scurrilous in nature and was a disgusting satire on certain incidents in the life of the Holy Prophet of Islam.

Dealing with the next question whether the article fell within the purview of section 153-A, I. P. C. His Lordship observed that there was no evidence of any sort showing that the promoters of Shudhi and Sangathan movements were in any way connected with the two accused or with this article and if it was the intention of the prosecution to prove any such connection they have failed, but at the same time His Lordship did not think that this fact really affected the case for the crown. Gyanchand was indeed a member of the Arya Samaj antd Debisharan Sharma, an Arya Samajit by conviction, though not actually a member. The evidence on record showed that these two accused took an active part in certain of the proceedings of the local Arya Samaj.

"Risala Vartman" itself stated that its object was to promote Suddhi and Sangathan and in these circumstances it could not be regarded as surprising if the Muslims of Amritsar came to the conclusion that this article had the approval of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha more especially as since its publication one Hindu gentleman alone had condemned it.

His Lordship expressed his full accord with the exposition of section 153-A, given by Justice Rankin (in the case Chakravarti vs. King Emperor) and proceeding observed that having regard to the picture painted in the article it seemed to him that there was really no force in the contention of the defence counsel that the attack made on the Prophet Mahomed was confined to him in his individual capacity and was not an attack on a class. The Holy Prophet was depicted as being in hell suffering extreme torture. Around him were his wives similarly situated, while around them all there were others beyond number all in the same state of suffering

In His Lordship's judgment the article dealt with the Prophet Mahomed not as an individual, but as the founder of Islam and attempted to emphasise the futility of the Prophet's claims as an intercesser for his followers. Mr. Puri's reference to the life of Mahomed by Sir William Muir and Dantes 'Inferno' appeared to His Lordship to be utterly valueless. It was in His Lordships opinion ludicrous to compare such works with the scurrilous article like the one under consideration. It seemed to His Lordship that tto depict tse founder of Islam with his wives and numerous followers in hell undergoing the tortures of the damned was bound to inflame the minds of Mussalmans in general against the writer of the article and that class who rightly or wrongly were believed by them to be behind him.

Regarding the defence counsels endeavouring to suggest that the article was nothing more than a proper and legitimate attempt at doing missionary work His Lordship remarked that the two accused had not themselves advanced such a claim which was specifically advanced by the writer of Vichitra Jivan in the Allahabad case. While His Lordship was not prepared to accept the contention of the crown counsel that any criticism of a religious leader whether dead or alive fell within the ambit of section 153-A, I. P. C. he held that the writing of a scurrilous and foul attack on such a religious leader as the founder of Islam would *prica facie* fall under the said section adopting the exposition of section 153 A. by Justice Rankin of the Calcutta High Court.

His Lordship held that in writing and publishing this article the two accused Gyanchand and Debisharan Sharma had brought themselves within the purview of that section and were guilty of the offence made punishable thereby. His Lordship then sentenced both the accused as already announced.

The court room was crowded with visitors and members of the bar to hear the judgment.—A. P.

PRESS ON THE JUDGMENT

"SHOCKINGLY SEVERE"? SAYS "HINDU HERALD."

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

Commenting on the judgment in the "Risala Vartman" case, the Hindu Herald characterises the sentences as shockingly severe, and says that the judgment has created a sensation in the province and will add considerably to the perplexities of the situation.—A. P.

"A MOMENTOUS PRONOUNCEMENT"

LAHORE, August, 6.

"The Muslim Outlook" considers the judgment to be a momentous pronouncement, a vindication of the honour of the Prophet and a complete reversal of the judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case. It adds that the voice of Musalmans has silenced Rajpal and Kanwar Duleep Singh, and the curtain has fallen on the second act of a fearful tragedy. The succeeding acts must be left to be considered hereafter.—A. P.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S VIEWS

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

Maulana Zafar Ali Kan said that so far as the demand for the resignation of Mr. Justice Duleep Singh is concerned, the agitation will continue, and Musalmans will not be satisfied until a new provision has been added to the Indian Penal Code providing for drastic for offences against the founders of religions. Musalmans appreciated the statesmanlike view taken by the Judges of the Division Bench so far as it went, but they felt that by refraining from imposing the full penalty under Section 153-A, the Judges had deprived them of the satisfaction of feeling that the accused had met their deserts.

Maulana Daud Gaznavi, President of the Panjab Khilafat Committee, also expressed similar sentiments, and said that until Mr. Justice Duleep Singh's Judgment was clearly overruled, Musalmans cannot be satisfied.—A. P.

PIONEER'S COMMENT

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

Commenting on the judgment in the "Risala Vartman" case the "Pioneer" says, "In particular we yould condemn the cross impertinence of the Mahomedan politician, who is reported to have declared that the result of the case would not affect the movement for the resignation of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh. If this kind of unworthy flamboyancy persists, Government should consider the possibility of taking suitable steps against those who give it expression."—A. P.

NEW VICEREGAL LODGE.

DOES LORD IRWIN APPROVE?

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 3. (By Mail)

The question hours in the coming session of the Legislative Assembly promise to be interesting. The recent protest from the United Provinces against the alleged gradual removal of the capital of the U.P. from Allahabad to Lucknow has been taken up by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh. The same member will question the Government whether any funds and if so how much, has been spent in the despatch of Indian troops to, or their maintenance in China; and what were the decisions arrived at the Mount Abu Conference with the representatives of Kathiawar and other States.

While Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussein Khan wants to know by what criterion the Government are guided in the selection of temporary High Court Judges, Mr. K. C. Neogy will enquire whether there is any truth in the press report that there is a proposal to grant the privilege of free medical attendance to European Judges of Indian High Courts. In this connection, Mr. Neogy is anxious to ascertain the present position with regard to the recommendations of the Lee Commission about the Indian Medical Service. The press report that higher scales of pensions for Government servants have been sanctioned recently also engages his attention, and he demands the publication of popers in this regard.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh has a series of questions about the New Delhi. He wishes to know whether all the charges for the design and planning of the Council building, the Secretariat and the New Viceregal residence have been paid up, or anything is still due. In particular, he desires to know if Lord Irwin has approved of the design of the New Viceregal Lodge, and how much more it is estimated to cost.

RECRUITMENT TO INDIAN NAVY

Mr. M. S. Aney has a question about recruitment to the proposed Indian Navy. He wants to know whether the Commander-in-Chief gave any interviews to any Muhammadan leader or leaders in connection with recruitment, or whether any representations have been made to the Government in respect of the recruitment of Muhammadans. He also desires to know the qualifications required for recruitment to the Indian Navy and whether Hindus will also be recruited or not.

Mr. K. C. Roy wishes to know the authority under which "Forward" of Calcutta was proscribed by the Burma Government.

The Hon. Mr. J. Crerar, the new Home Member, it is understood, will move in the forthcoming session of the Assembly a resolution which his predecessor tabled several times, but found no opportunity to carry through. This resolution intends to give effect to the recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on the Reforms for the appointment of two Standing Committees, one to deal with Bills relating to Hindu Law, and the other, with Bills relating to Muhammadan Law. The resolution has been passed in the Council of State but not by the Assembly.—A. P.

"ONE PEOPLE" UNTO THE LAST.

MR. BALDWIN'S EMPIRE HOMILY.

INAUGURATION OF PEACE BRIDGE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Toronto.—The strenuous tour of the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin which has been marked by tremendous enthusiasm culminates in the Prince of Wales opening to-day the Peace Bridge between Fort Erie, Canada and Buffalo, United States, commemorating a century of Anglo-American peace. The Canadian side of the bridge rests on the site of the last battle in 1812 war.

At the luncheon at the Canadian Club Mr. Baldwin said that the greatest hope of Britain was in kindling real desire for education which he regarded as the only fruit of war to which they could look with satisfaction. He urged his audience to work for the Empire. "As long as we speak the same tongue, obey the same God and the same laws, wherever we are situated, we shall remain to the end of time one peopie."—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN DELEGATE'S MISQUOTATIONS !

LORD BALFOURS COMPLAINT

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Alluding to the Geneva Conference Lord Balfour speaking at his country residence said, that Mr. Gibson had inadvertently misquoted the statement made by Lord Balfour at the Washington Conference when Great Britain and America agreed that accessory vessels to battle fleets might be limited in each case to 450,000 tons. Lord Balfour complained that he had been repeatedly misquoted and that the statement he had made with regard to cruisers auxiliary to battle fleets had been interpreted as meaning that the whole force of the cruisers required to protect the Empire, its commerce and communications might be met by 4,50,000 tons.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL BLAMES AMERICA

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF GENEVA COLLAPSE

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In a speech at Haslemere Mr. Churchill declared that the fundamental cause of the Geneva breakdown lay in the different views of what constitutes 'naval equality'. Great Britain favoured the broad principle of naval equality with the consideration for special needs but America insisted on equal tonnage expressed in mathematical parity.—Reuter.

SUBWAY EXPLOSIONS IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Aug. 6.

New York.—Subway explosions are responsible for at least a score of persons being injured, two seriously.

Five tons of debris had to be removed from the subway track before the Traffic could be resumed. One bomb exploded in the lavatry and demolished a fifteen-inch concrete wall.—Reuter.

ABOLISH CASTE SYSTEM

SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN ARE NECESSARY

BOTH HINDU AND MUSLIM MUST DESIRE UNITY

RELIGION MUST BE SUITABLY TRANSFORMED, SAYS SIR S. NAIR

Sir C. Sankaran Nair in the course of his presidential Address to the C. P. Hindu Conference held at Nagpur said:—

I regard my election to preside over your Conference as a great compliment to me as I do not belong to the Sabha. I shall proceed at once to tell you my reasons for supporting the Sabha in its essential activities as I understand them.

A few years ago, our Mahomedan brethren were at a great disadvantage. They had not availed themselves of English education to the same extent as their Hindu brethren. They naturally therefore formed their associations to press their claims, so that they may not suffer by the new reforms. We know that advocates go often further than is warranted by the justice of the case. The Mahomedans' claims were pressed with a certain vehemence. Thy cannot be blamed for taking every legitimate step to secure their interests. The Government were only too willing to meet them half-way. It is now acknowledged that the partition of Bengal was carried out to assist the Mahomedans. To meet the Bengalee agitation to set aside the partition the Mahomedans formed their Muslim League. Lord Minto acknowledged their claim to preferential treatment and his view was carried out in the reforms which are associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. When the reforms were next taken up for consideration, the Hindus and Mahomedans entered into a pact known as the Lucknow Pact.

MAHATMA AND N. C. O.

There was therefore no Hindu-Mahomedan question. Soon after those reforms, Gandhi started his non-co-operation campaign. He brought about a co-operation between the Hindus and Mahomedans by the practical surrender of the Hindu rights to the Mahomedan Khalifat movement. He did not foresee the consequences nor did the Mahomedan leaders who were associated with him. The latter had accepted non-violence for the period of the few months within which Gandhi had promised Home Rule. That period elapsed and there was, as everyone might have foreseen, no Home Rule. The Pan-Islamic consciousnes however had been already stimulated. The unedecated classes of Mahomedans sought to compel the Hindus to admit their claims. Frightful riots were the consequence in Malabar and all over Northern India. This might have been foreseen. On the outbreak of the War there was an attack by the Mahomedans who sympathised with Turkey on the Hindus in South West Punjab and when Gandhi began his non-co-operation campoign which was followed by riots against the British Government. Hindu temples were attacked and destroyed though the Muslim leaders were then co-operating with Hindus, Gandhi continued his subservient policy with the result that everywhere the ignorant classes of Mahomedans advanced further claims in spite of their leaders; the Hindus were alarmed; the tension between the two classes beame great; the gulf widened and finally Gandhi finding it hopeless to deal with the Hindu-Mahomedan question retired from the field altogether. His legacy however hampered his party and from that time forward the non-co-operation or the Congress Party have been crying for peace and unity but they have never succeeded in bringing about any agreement between the Hindus and the Mahomedans nor is it likely that they ever shall. Gandhi's successor Mr. C. R. Das entered into a pact the result of which was according to Bengal politicians themselves to embitter the feelings between the Bengal Hindus and Mahomedans still further.

NO PROTECTION TO HINDUS.

The Swaraj or Gandhi's Party have committed themselves to a line of action and to a policy which practically puts it out of their power to effect any reconciliation or to protect Hindus so far as it is in the power of an Indian political porty to do so. It is essential in these circumstances that there should be a "Hindu Sabha" to act and do for the Hindus what the Muslim League is doing for the Mahomedans. It is possible that dealing with each other the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League might be able to come to some agreement. It seems fairly certain that the non-co-operation or the Congress Party is a broken reed to rely upon for our purpose. It is useless to put off this Hindu-Mahomedan question to the future for solution. Time only widens the gulf. The Congress journals at first maintained that if England is out of the way and Home Rule is granted the question may be settled between the Hindus and the Mahomedans but the Mahomedans at once said and the Muslim Leogue declared that unless their interests are safeguarded there should be no further reforms. After this declaration the old Swaraj cry has ceased. Gandhi's Party are now prepared apparently to accept any conditions that may be laid down by the Mahomedan advocates.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Anyhow it is not safe to leave Hindu interests in their hands. The Hindus have decided that joint electorates are essential for peace and harmony and certain Mahomedan leaders have recenty made a very laudable attempt to bring about an agreement accepting joint electorates under certain conditions. It seems unnecessary to diseuss the conditions as our Mahomedan brethren are not prepared to accept joint electorates under any circumstances. And it is quite possible that the Swaraj Party would eventually accept the Mahomedan position of separate electorates and widen the gulf for years to come. To show the difference between the mentality of the Congress Party and the Hindu Sabha, I shall draw your attention to one of the conditions put forward by the Mahomedan leaders. One of their conditions put forward is thot Sind should be constituted into a separate province, the reason of course being that it has a population of which the Mahomedans form the majority. On this the Congress passed the following resolution:—"In regard to the proposal that Sind should be constituted into a separate province, the Committee is of opinion that the time has arrived for the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis, a principle that has already been adopted by the constitution of the Congress. The Committee is of opinion that such a readjustment of provinces be immediately taken in hand and that any province which demands such reconstitution on a linguistic basis be dealt with accordingly. The Committee is further of opinion that a beginning may be made by constituting Andhra, Sind and Karanatak into separate provinces".

NEED FOR SANGATHAN IN SIND.

The majority of the people of Sind are Mahomedans. They naturally demand Sind to be constituted into a separate province, the general condition of demand by the Province is thus satisfied, and the Congress in terms agree to the Mahomedan demand without making it a condition even that the Mahomedans should agree to the general principle of redistribution of Provinces on a linguistic basis. But the more serious consideration is that they attach no weight to the opinion of Hindus in Sind beore their fate is decided. The Resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha is this:—

1. Resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"The Mahasabha deprecates any attempt to constitute new provinces or legislatures for the purpose of giving a majority therein to any particular community. In the opinion of the Mahasabha the question of the creation of new provinces should be considered, if necessary, independently of any proposals, and exclusively on their merits".

The Mahasabha will be mainly influenced by the opinion of the Hindus of Sind. As it would place them at the mercy of the Mahomedans which they do not like, they oppose the constitution of Sind into a separate province. It appears to me that this Sabha has to act on their view and repudiate the Congress resolution which disregards the Hindu interests. It shows the danger of the situation and the necessity of the Hindu Sabha to protect Hindu interests. The necessity of Sangathan will further illustrate this.

Sangathan: Let me turn to that aspect of our movement. It is said in the Bengal Administration Report, 1925-26: "The Khilafat agitation had fostered aggressive sectarian passions and ha dinculcated a disregrd of law and order where it could be represented that the claims of religion were involved. Upon the abolition of the Khilafat, this exasperated communal consciousness remained: unable now to vent itself upon government, it turned upon the rival community." This was so in Malabar, South West Punjab and elsewhere.

ABDUCTION OF HINDU WOMEN.

Wht has been the consequence. in Bengal? I am unwilling naturally to des-

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY MEDICOS' SPLENDID RESPONSE.

Dr. Abraham S. Erulkar, Dr. Jinabhai L. Desai and Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta, Hon. Secretaries and treasurers of Gujerat and Kathiawar Relief Fund started by the Staff and Students of the G. S. Medical College, Parel write.

At an informal meeting of the Staff of Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and of King Edward Memorial Hospital, it was decided to subscribe to a fund on behalf of the Staff and Students of these institutions in aid of the devastated regions of Gujrat and Kathiawar. A committee consisting of Drs. Purandare, Bacha, Patel, Shirwalkar, Khanolkar, Parmanand and Mistry, Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Busher, Mrs. Apte and Mr. Suverna with Dr. Deshmukh as chairman and Drs. Jivraj Mehta, A. S. Erulkar and J. L. Desai as Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers was appointed to collect money from the Staff and Students of these institutions and to consider the allocation of the funds collected. We are pleased to announce that within less than 48 hours of the appointment of the committee a sum of over Rs. 11,000, is already subscribed and it is hoped to collect a total amount of Rs. 12,000/ on behalf of these institutions for the Flood Relief.

The subscriptions are as under:—

	Rs.
Dr. P. C. Bharucha	2,001/
,, G. V. Deshmukh	1,001/
,, M. D. D. Gilder	1,001/
,, N. A. Purandare	501/
,, Jivraj N. Mehta	501/
,, P. T. Patel	501/
,, A. S. Erulkar	501/
,, Mrs. D. J. R. Dadabhoy	501/
,, A. P. Bacha	351/
,, T. O. Shah	351/
,, R. D. Shirwalkar	351/
,, R. N. Cooper	351/
,, H. G. Moghe	301/
,, H. D. Desa	301/
,, R. P. Ratnaker	301/
,, J. L. Desai	251/
,, A. C Rebello	251/
Prof. V. R. Khanolkar	201/
Dr. D. M. Desai	201/
,, A. K. Turner	151/
Prof. A. S. Paranjapye	151/
,, R. P. Koppiker	151/
,, S. P. Niyogi	151/
Dr. J. S. Nerurkar	151/
,, M. N. Desai	101/
,, L. D. Dhawale	101/
,, G. T. Mody	101/
,, M. J. Parmanand	50/
Capt. F. A. Khan	30/
Matron (Rs. 30/) and Members of the Nursing Staff	200/
Tutorial and Resident Staff (First instalment)	195/
Students (First instalment)	100/

SUBHAS IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move during the ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Council condemning the report of the recent Bengal Jail Enquiry Committee and recommending to Government that no effect be given to it.

Mr. Bose intends to move another resolution disapproving the practice of Government employing members of the judiciary for executive or quasi-executive functions and for securing their support to executive acts, and another resolution recommending to Governor to release all political prisoners.

Mr. Bose will ask a series of questions regarding the political prisoners with a view to ascertain, among other things, their total number and the number in each jail, their state of health and their reported illness, as also their many grievances, which when not redressed led those in the Hazaribagh Jail to take to hunger strike last month.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S PHOTOS IN SCHOOLS.

MADRAS GOVT. YIELDS AT LAST.

OOTACAMUND August 6.

The Madras Government has permitted the Madras Corporation to put up portraits of Mahatma Gandhi in all the Corporation schools.—A. P.

"FORWARD" EDITOR RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi Editor of "Forward" who was recently sentenced to fifteen days simple imprisonment for sedition was released to-day.—A. P.

HARROWING TALES FROM VILLAGES.

AHMEDABAD'S SPLENDID LEAD.

KNIGHTHOOD AS INCENTIVE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS?

MORE RAIN HAVOC IN BARODA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Aug. 6

Several Thousands more have been subscribed to both the Flood Relief Fund and the Destitutes' Housing Loan Fund, bringing the amount to Rs. 1,46,000 and Rs. 1,41,000 respectively. Two share Bazars have subscribed Rs. 25,000 each, while Sir Girjaprasad Chinubhai, Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Seth Manekla1 Mansiukh, Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Seth Lalbhai Dalpathbhai and Sutar Mahajan have subscribed Rs. 10,000 each towards the Relief Fund. Organisers of the funds hope that the required amount of money will be obtained within a few days. Altogether 6,000 houses have collapsed in Ahmedabad City alone, rendering about 20,000 persons homeless and causing damages which can at the most modest calculation be estimated at three lakhs.

Lady Vidyagouri Neelkanth and Miss Deena Kama have issued an appeal to the people for funds and clothes, and there are reasons to hope that it would receive due response.

The disaster in the villages is simply unimaginable to say the least. Harrowing tales of the plight of viliagers in Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts would, if told at sufficient length and described in proper words, make even the stoniest hearted men shed tears. Sanand, a town on the Viramgam Line about fifteen miles, is the scene of breach of lines, and is one of those unfortunate towns that have suffered terribly. It being more or less the centre for cotton ginning, has suffered naturally more than the neighbouring town. Several ginhing factories have been rendered useless owing to the heatvy floods, and the total loss sustained by people there amount to not less than two lakhs. The breaches caused near Sanand are likely to be repaired within a couple of days and it is hoped that by Sunday next trains will run direct from Ahmedabad to Viramgam, instead of their being diverted via Mehsana as at present. Kathiawar mails will begin to run on single lines between Bombay and Nadiad from tonight.

CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE.

AHMEDABAD, August 7.

In the appeal he has issued in the "Navajivan," Mahatma Gandhi asks every body to subscribe to the fund started by the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee according to one's mite.—Free Press.

LAND CONVERTED INTO LAKES

SERIOUS HOUSE COLLAPSES

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

AHMEDABAD. Aug. 7.

People in Viramgam and Taluka villages round about, are hopelessly in distress. The situation in this part of Gujarat is more serious than what it is described to be. Hitherto all crops which were under water, for days together, have been decayed, while some of the crops are still under water. Passing along railway lines one can see even now land converted into regular lakes.

VIRAMGAM'S PLIGHT.

Viramgam which is an important station on Railway Line s being a terminus station of several broad and meter gauge railways, seems to be quite different from what it was only few weeks ago. During one week from 24th to 31st ultimo it rained 51 inches, which is unprecedented in living memory of the town. As a result about 1,500 houses collapsed rendering about 5,000 persons homeless. Villages on all sides of Viramgam suffered similarly while five of them have been completely washed away. All destitutes of those villages have flocked to Viramgam, where there was already a large number of distressed people. About a hundred passengers coming from Kathiawad were stranded at the station All these were housed in dharamsalas and were fed from public funds for five days. Local officials who did almost nothing towards organising relief began to give foodstuffs to the distressed from the 1st instant, while greedy dealers in building materials especially in timber raised prices eight times more than normal. Government servants did nothing to check this abnormal growth and it is rumoured that there were no orders from Ahmedabad asking Mamlatdars to control the prices.

CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD.

Spinning and weaving mills were all closed for eight days but resumed work from the 1st instant. A committee for supplying relief needs has been appointed and it is doing its work in the best way it could under the circumstances. Though normal business conditions have been restored there is comparatively very little transaction and mills are said to have been suffering heavy losses. Prices of foodstuffs, building materials and other everyday necessities continue to be abnormally high and as yet neither the Collector of Ahmedabad District who it must be said to his credit has done all he could for relief in Ahmedabad City in co-operation with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel nor Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner for Northern Division who came to Ahmedabad after almost everything was over, have issued orders controlling prices.

SOME IDEA OF LOSSES.

Modest estimate of losses in Viramgam alone is six lakhs. But the Taluka that has according to my information suffered most in the Ahmedabad District is Dholka. Normal rainfall there is 26 to 30 inches while total rainfall till yesterday was 54 inches. Out of 6,000 houses in Dholka town 3,000 have completely given way, while 2,000 more have partly collapsed, resulting in a loss of at least seven to eight lakhs. Four villages, Lakhmipur, Sardargadh, Kaliaparu and Bhavanparu have been entirely swept away while 95 per cent. houses have collapsed in Vantha, Zanand Samani and two other villages. In the rest of the villages houses at an average of 50 per cent. have fallen. There is still no news from villages in Bhal and Nalkantha areas, beyond Rahod river which is still flooded making it almost impossible to cross it. Twenty lives have been lost and innumerable cattle have been drowned.

PEOPLE TAKE SHELTER ON TREES.

Several villagers took shelter on trees for days together and several of them fainted on account of cold and hunger. While the Collector of Ahmedabad Mr. Taylor rose equal to the occasion and at once wired sanction of Rs. 3,000 for relief and Rs. 7,000 for Takavi Loan and asked Mamlatdars for the amounts required. The District Local Board has remained quite inactipe. Congress Volunteers have been on their alert, since the beginning of the floods and hape done singularly marvellous work in rescuing people a providing them with relief by efforts of Messrs. Dahyabhai Patel, Secretary, Dholka Taluka Congress Committee and Maneklal Vakeel. Relief Committee has been organised and funds are being collected. It need hardly be said that destitutes are provided with clothing and are fed regularly.

RAIN HAVOC IN BARODA

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS EVERYWHERE

BARODA, August 7.

The most striking feature of the last week's heavy rains in Baroda was the demolition of buildings on a large and extensive scale. There is not a single ward which has escaped from ruinous damage, and in some parts such as Dandia Bazar and Jambu Bet the percentage of buildings razed to the ground is as much as 75 per cent. The newy built Samptrao Tower, near the railway station, so also the premises of the Baroda High School and the College Hostels have miraculously escaped from extinction. The sweet meat stall facing the Tower is utterly gutted. The bungalows in the Sayaji Gunj which soared above their neighbours have lost their majesty and the pumping station near the Vishwamitri has been damaged and does not work. The Museum with its collection of rare animals and wonders gathered from all parts of the world has lost its identity.

The thickly populated parts of Baroda have been lessened and Babajipura now presents a ghastly appearance with timber and bricks strewn all over the place. Desolate parts of the city are risky for travel and the people keep on looking above their heads lest some tottering wall or a crumbling roof came on their heads. The streets are punctured and breaches are making it difficult for transport to be carried about. The gutters are still stinking and the smell drives people to the corners of the streets, though they refuse to run the risk of walking by walls that may give any moment.

PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION.

How to rebuild and repair the damage is the problem that is facing Baroda today, and proposals have been made to the Government that they should withdraw the money they have put in productive business enterprises and help building societies to advance money to the public at a low rate of interest. Baroda has has nearly two crores of surplus this year, and it is expected that the Government will come forward in the dire need of its subjects. Baroda town is prosperous, but it is not as rich as Bombay or Ahmedabad, and societies that have been started are struggling with the task of distributing relief to many who are in need of funds to put themselves alright again. The Anyonya Sahayakari Mandali, Ltd., which is run on co-operative lines for the last twenty years in this town, has been approached by the Government with a request to undertake housing schemes. The Society has taken up the proposal and has asked for an initial loan of two lakhs of rupees to begin work in right earnest. Their terms are that the loan should be advanced at the rate of 2 to 3 per cent. interest and should be repayable in twenty years. The Executive Council is considering the scheme, and it will be known in a short time whether the Government accept them.—Free Press.

BARODA DEWAN'S APPEAL

BARODA, August 7.

The Diwan, Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachariar has issued an appeal to the rich men in Bombay who hail from Baroda to subscribe liberally to the Dewan of Baroda Flood Relief Fund which has been started with the Chief Minister himself contributing Rs. 1,000. All officers of the State are requested to contribute twenty to thirty per cent. of their monthly incomes.

Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand and others from Bombay, it is understood have sent Rs. 10,000 to the Dewan for his Fund.—Free Press.

IN AID OF THE HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE.

BARODA CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL

BARODA, Aug. 6.

The following appeal has been issued by the Chief Minister, Baroda, to leading subjects of Baroda State:—

"You are no doubt already aware of the great damage caused by the unprecedented floods in the State from the 24th to the 30th July. Though the loss of life has been smaller than was feared, enormous damage has been caused to houses. Thousands have collapsed leaving poor people homeless and destitute, and cattle and crops have been destroyed.

His Highness' Government have organised relief measures and the grant of taccavi advances and loans on liberal terms, but the damage done has been so heavy that it is also necessary for charitably disposed gentlemen to assist generously in the work of relief.

An efficient machinery has been organised for administering relief and you may be certain that whatever you contribute will be usefully utilised. Contributions may be remitted to the Bank of Baroda Ltd., Baroda, or any of its branches, to the credit of the Dewan of Baroda, flood relief account, or to the Manger, Huzur Political Office, Baroda, Clothes and other contributions may be sent to the latter address.—A. P.

SERIOUS DAMAGES IN BORSAD

On account of excessive rain 500 houses collapsed at village Cirsad in Borsad Taluka. Rabarivad, Vagrivad, Kachhiawad, public library and other buildings gave way. There is damage of about two lakhs of rupees at Virsad. Houseless people have been centred in Patidar Choras and Patidars' buildings. Great parts of the neighbouring villages such as Jantral, Banejda, Khanpur, Jaz, Vatadra, have also been washed away.

Dr. Chandula Desai, from Broada wires:—

The following telegram has been sent to Mahtma Gandhi "read your message in papers, wire not sent by me acute distress prevails Amod Jambusar trying best giving relief."

POONA'S CONTRIBUTION TO RELIEF

POONA CITY, AUGUST 6.

Subscriptions of the value of Rs. 36,000 in aid of the Gujarat and Kathiawar Relief Fund were received to-day at a meeting held in Poona under the presidency of the Governor of Bombay who announced at the commencement a contribution of Rs. 6,000 from the Maharaja of Kolhapur and family.

Sir Leslie Wilson then made a fervent appeal for funds. At the instance of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sind was also added and a resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind and appealing to Maharashtra and S. M. country to render relief in all suitable forms was passed. A Committee was appointed to collect funds and to co-operate with the Central Relief agency.

The following sums were also announced:—Rs. 5,000 from Raja Dhanrajgirji, Rs. 4,000 from H.H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 1,000 from the Poona City Municipality and Rs. 500 from the Poona District Local Board.—A. P.

RUPEE 6 LAKHS COLLECTED

STUDENTS ACTIVE IN RELIEF WORK

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

About six lakhs of rupees have been subscribed to the Ahmedabad flood relief fund. The students are active in doing relief work. The mills have given 44 bales of cloth. The work of distributing corn is proceeding.

It has now been decided to open cheap grain shops for those who are reluctant to accept corn free. Direct railway communication with Bombay has been established. The breaches between Nadiad and Mehemedabad have not yet been repaired, but arrangements for running motor buses between those two stations have been made. The breaches between Nadiad and Bombay have been repaired.—A. P.

LABOURERS LEAVE AHMEDABAD

IN SEARCH FOR JOB IN BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7.

Labourers have increased their wages and some of them have begun to leave the flooded areas for Bombay in search of job and food.

Efforts are being made to distribute relief at all centres, but in the interior parts it has been difficult to correctly ascertain the extent of the damage caused as also the suffering entailed.—Free Press.

MORE LINES RESTORED

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway at Rutlam wires to the Associated Press under date August 6:—With reference to my wire of the 29th July, through communication on the Anand Godhra branch and from Godhra to Shigali on the Godhra Lunavda railway has been restored.—A. P.

"SEVAKS" MAKE BRISK COLLECTIONS

RESPONSE TO DR. HARDIKAR'S PROPOSAL

DHARWAR, Aug. 7.

Dr. Hardikar's proposal to send volunteers from the Karnatak for relief work in Gujerat has created great enthusiasm in Dharwar. Two volunteers who came here have been able to make brisk collections. A movement has been set on foot to collect old clothes and the Acting Collector has asked the railway authorities to give the volunteers travelling concessions.—Free Press.

MOVE IN CORPORATION

DR. MERCHANT'S RESOLUTION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Dr. A. G. Merchant will ask for priority for the following resolution he intends to move at the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That in view of the distressing, owing to heavy rains in Gujerat, this Corporation donates a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 towards mitigating the present misery of Ahmedabad and Baroda in particular and Gujerat in general.—Free Press.

WANTED MORE RESPONSE.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Under the auspices of the "Gujarat Mandal" a public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to raise funds for the relief of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who presided descriying the distress caused by the recent deluge in Gujarat and Kathiawad said never in the living memory during the last fifty years such a calamity had befallen Gujarat, and although the public had responded generously by money and materials in the last few days, he thought that the contribution had not touched even the fringe of the distress when it was viewed from the latest reports available that the total loss only in Gujarat was estimated at Rs. ten crores. Four or five lakhs raised in the past few days, he said, were not sufficient to cope with such a huge catastrophe. The Relief work, he said, would require money for at least six months to supply materials to the farmers and to help them in building houses which have been swept away in the floods.

Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri in moving the first resolution conveying sympathy to the victims and urging people and Government to make more vigorous efforts, read some extracts from a letter he had received from one of his relatives in which he had as an eye-witness described harrowing tales of the suffering of the men, women and children of the town surrounding Itola. It stated that the corpses were still lying in the stinking condition as there was no one to remove or bury them. On one tree thirty-five men, women and children had taken shelter for four days, and those who carried small children in their arms being tired and exhausted first dropped their children in the swift current of the flood and then threw themselves down hungry, thirsty and exhausted to be relieved by death.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai seconding the resolution said the only way to show their sympathy with the distressed was to generously give of what they had. Whatever their conditions be, he said, it was not worse than those who had the misfortune to lose their near and dear ones and all their earthly possessions.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR A LAKH.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in supporting the proposition said only one town, Vankaner, had lost 2,000 houses, and if they counted the total loss caused by the fall of houses in Gujarat and Kathiawar it would mount up to several crores. The Baby Week celebration received as far as Rs. ten lakhs from the public and Government and he thought government ought to raise a loan of two to three crores of rupees to cope with the situation. If Government were to offer knighthood to those who gave a lakh of rupees, he assured the audience they would get a crore of rupees in twenty-four hours. He appealed also to the Indian States to assist the relief works instead of squandering the peoples' money on the entertainment of the Governors and the Viceroys.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in further supporting the resolution said it was a pity that

(Continued on page 10.)

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO PROTEST AGAINST CUSTOMS BARRIER

It has been decided to hold a special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Rajkot on the 4th and 5th September to consider the question of the reimposition of the customs cordon, and an ordinary session of the Conference will be held in Porebunder not later than the end of January.—A. P.

DELUGE IN BARODA.

P. P. A.

The height of water in Baroda City near the College, as seen in the pictures, give but a faint idea of the disastrous floods which over powered the City's population. Huts are several feet in water and reports have been received of the collapse of thousands of houses.

GALA DAY FOR MYSORE

MAHARAJA'S SILVER JUBILEE

PREPARATIONS ALL OVER THE STATE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

Quite a delightful and ambitious programme of events has been got up by the subjects in all parts of the State in connection with the celebrations on August 8th of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore. In Mysore (the capital of the State) an immense crowd of visitors is anticipated to take part in the festivities. The day has now been declared as a general holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act for the whole of Mysore

Over 1,500 distinguished guests, European and Indian, will assemble at the capital to witness the memorable function at the Palace where a special Durbar will be held in the morning with full pomp and dignity at which the People's Address will be presented to His Highness enclosed in a casket of exquisite workmanship specially designed for the occasion. It is also learnt that His Highness will ride through the city thus giving the multitudes outside an opportunity of paying public obeysance. In the evening there will be a grand people's Fete at Government House parade maidan where variety display of fireworks and other entertainments will be provided.

AT BANGALORE.

At Bangalore (the seat of Government) more or less similar programme will be gone through. Special services in temples, mosques and churches, children's sports, and planting of Jubilee gardens consisting of 26 trees are a general feature to be observed in the morning in every village, hemlet and township in the State, while the Municipal Chairman or the headman of the village will read the people's address at a public meeting of the inhabitants, where portraits of His Highness will be kept in the centre suitably decorated for the occasion.

PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

For the purpose of enabling the masses in the country to appreciate fully the significance of the day, the People's Addresses will be arranged to be read in three important languages nearly Kanarese, Urdu and English, while the historical importance of the occasion will be chronicled by an address in Sanskrit.

His Highness' reply will, it is likely, take the form of a message to the people. It is even probable that the latter will be a separate autograph production in leading languages of the State, the message in each case being written by His Highness in his own handwriting.

Heads of religious institutions are already working with zeal to make the festivities a grand success from an orthodox point of view.—A. P.

MYSORE SILVER JUBILEE

SPECIAL ACCOMODATION FOR LADIES

With reference to the Special Durbar to be held at Mysore on the 8th August 1927 in connection with the Silver Jubilee Commemoration celebrations, it is announced that a separate place will be made available by the Palace authorities for ladies to witness it.

JUBILEE COLLECTIONS.

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

At its latest meeting, the Executive Committee of the Silver Jubilee Memorial Fund have decided to extend the period for the collection of subscriptions upto the end of September. There are two competing proposals in this connection and a decision will be reached regarding the form the Memorial should take at the next meeting of the Committee.

Collections which are acknowledged universally from all parts of the State now amount to over three lakhs, showing an upward tendency, and the Committee have hopes of reaching a total of five lakhs in the near future, a remarkable feature in this connection being that several individuals from Hyderabad (Deccan) Bombay and other district centres, unconnected with the State, have come in with handsome subscriptions to their credit.—A. P.

MYSORE'S WEALTH IN GOLD.

PRODUCTION IN KOLAR FIELDS.

ROBERTSONPET, Aug. 6.

Following are the details of gold production in the Kolar gold Mines during last month.

Mysore Mine: 13,301 tons; Current ore treats produced 8783.42 ozs; Fine gold 1889 tons; Old dump sand retreated produced 1054.69 ozs; Total 9838.11 ozs. fine gold.

Oregaum Mine: 13,000 tons; Current ore treats produced 7,818 ozs. 13,500 tons; old dump sand retreated produced 752 ozs; Total 8,570 ozs.

Nundydrug Mine: 10,500 tons; Current ore yielded 4,556 ozs. 19,425 tons; Old dum sand retreated yielded 1274 ozs; Total: 5,830 ozs.

Champion reef: 7,650 tons; Current ore produced 4,221 ozs; 24,565 tons old tailings retreated yielded 762 ozs; Total: 4,983 ozs.

Balaghat Mines 4,000 tons: Current ore treated produced 2,597 ozs. Total production for the month: 31,818.11 ozs. fine gold.—Free Press.

POLICE FORCE ACTIVE

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

New York.—In consequence of the explosions the entire New York police force of 14,000 has been suddenly mobilised. Large forces are guarding public buildings, tram, stations museums, and the stock exchange. Double petrol has been placed on the Trams at Boston where heavy reinforcements are guarding the officials' homes and state buildings.

VERY SEVERE DAMAGE.

The low casualty list (in the subway explosions) is due to the fact that the explosions occurred just prior to the homeward rush of theatre crowds. Very severe damage was done in Broadway between twentyeighth and thirtyeth streets where a hotel and store windows were smashed and goods thrown on to the pavements. The police were apparently not taken entirely by surprise for they quickly formed cordons and searched suspected persons.

CHURCH BUILDING DAMAGES.

The Philadelphia explosion has demolished windows of the church. A heavy door has been torn off. The whole structure has weakened, and will probably have to be entirely demolished.

The police discovered unexploded canister of nitro-glycerine in the basement.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO VICEROY.

In reply to His Excellency the Viceroy's telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay sympathising with the suffering humanity in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Governor has replied by wire as under:—

Your Excellency's telegram of sympathy with all who are suffering through the disastrous floods in the Presidency will be deeply appreciated. I am glad to say that the response to the appeals made for relief funds has been very generous up to now and it is confidently expected that may more donations will be received at an early date. I will keep you fully informed of the progress of relief in Ahmedabad and the districts affected. —A. P.

MILLSPAUGH'S RESIGNATION AND AFTER

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Basrah.—The correspondence exchanged between Mr. Millspaugh and the Minister of Finance is published in Persian newspapers just received here and indicates that an acute situation existed between them. It appears that the Minister refused to attend the Administrator's suggestions regarding the financial personnel and told the departments that the orders signed by the Administrator with being so busy receiving the visitors and corresponding with outsiders and absenting himself so much on business days that he was unable immediately to explain the points requiring elucidation. The administrator has made vigorous reply to all charges. It is believed in well-informed circles that Mr. Millspaughs resignation is a loss to Persia.—Reuter.

RADIO BROADCASTING

A STRIKING INNOVATION TO BE INTRODUCED

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

A striking innovation in local broadcasting is to be introduced during this month when it is proposed to broadcast news.

To begin with it has been arranged to transmit a description of the Governor's Cup Race, of the horses, jockeys and social aspects of the event. On August 15 the course of the play in the Colombo upcountry Rugger match will be similarly broadcast.—Free Press.

SERUM FOR COMBATING CHOLERA

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Hoechstonmain.—At the request of the Persian Government, the German Dye Industry has despatched by air via Moscow 100,000 tubes of anti-cholera serum for Teheran to combat the cholera epidemic in the Eastern Provinces.—Reuter.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

SRI KRISHNARAJA WODEYAR BAHADUR IV.

(BY V. SUBRAHMANYA IYER.)

If victories of peace are not less glorious than victories of war, the achievement of the reigns of His Highness the Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur IV, must be reckoned among the most brilliant in the annals of Mysore. Many indeed are the events and acts associated with his name. What has been done at Sivasamudram, Krishnarajasagara, Bhadravati, and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore is said to bear the mark of greatness. More remarkable, however, are the conferment of valuable constitutional privileges on the people, and the introduction of schemes for promoting the health and comfort of all the citizens. Each one of these items is by itself enough to make the public remember him with gratitude for centuries. All the same, a time may come when they may all pale into insignificance by the side of a boon which he has bestowed on his subjects, without which all other acts of his would wither, a boon of which no revolution may, no conqueror can deprive us, and which in the fulness of time, is bound to grow and multiply and infuse additional life into every part of the state organism. Which single Indian sovereign yet known to history has given to his people compulsory education, free education and practical education, though at the elementary stage only for the present applied science education and University education of the highest grade, on the top of all? Would this single item of the extension of knowledge alone not justify his being accorded a prominent place in the galaxy of Great Indian Rulers?

Be this as it may, there is another side to the picture, of which the world outside does not appear to be sufficiently aware. Few seem to have fully realised, as yet, what charms adorn him as a man. It is his strong dislike of noise and fuss, combined with his persistent efforts to avoid public gaze that accounts for much of the ignorance that prevails in regard to this matter. But on an occasion like the present, the Silver Jubilee of his assumption of the reins of Government, justice demands that the public should obtain a view of this other aspect of their sovereign's life.

Who does not know how difficult it is for one perpetually to be a judge without ever leaning towards any section or party, however near and dear? And yet His Highness has been singularly successful in maintaining a supremely judicious attitude without losing his warmth of love for any soul, provided its character has not been of a questionable kind. He never appears to ignore the lesson inculcated in the famous verse VII-18 of the Gita, one of his most favourite studies.

"In a Brahmana endued with wisdom and humility, in a cow, in an elephant as also in a dog or a dogeater, the wise see the 'same'."

To him Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Parsee, European, Asiatic, Brahmin, Non-Brahmin all appear to be equally dear, they being the "same" in essence. He seems to feel, as the public may have noticed on several occasions, the presence of the one and the same God in the temple and in the mosque, in the church and in the synogogue, in the basti and in the shrine. Followers of all religions have been the recipients of tangible favours from him. The Gita says,

"Even those devotees who endued with faith, worship other Gods, they too worship Me alone, ..."

He is ever jealous of the fair name of Mysore. He watches most keenly what impression Mysore nd Mysoreans produce on the world outside. He has been known to say often that the kindness and courtesy shown to him in other parts of India are solely traceable to the good account that Mysore has given of itself outside the state.

His frequent travels as well as his high position has naturally brought him into contact with persons of various stations in life, of every school of culture, and every grade of talent. His general knowledge, therefore, is vast as well as varied. Nevertheless, he is ever eager to hear others and to add to his large stock, keeping constantly in view Shakespeare's advice.

"Give thine ear to every one but few thy voice."

As a ruler he is naturally alert in keeping himself informed as fully as possible of all that transpires within as well as without his country. But there seems to be hardly a subject of which he does not possess some knowledge. But his marked leanings appear to be towards Science and Philosophy. He has heard much and studied deeply; but theories by themselves do not appear to give him the satisfaction he seeks. His heart is ever after the application of Science and Philosophy to life. His enquiries invariably bear upon how Science could reduce men's suffering or increase their comfort and how Philosophy could help us to bring about harmony and peace.

He is one of the shrewdest judges of men. He seldom fails to take the most accurate measure of those to whom he talks. But he is far too noble and gentle to inflict any wound on dissimulators. Frank minds have a fascination for him; to them he is simple like a child.

His taste in Fine Arts is most remarkable, being himself an expert in the fields of Music and Architecture. And as every one can see, Mysore city is the richer for this preference of his. There is hardly a nook or corner that has not received the exquisite touch of his refined and musical soul. It looks as though the Muses forsook Tanjore and made Mysore their permanent abode.

What, however, is uppermost in his mind is the happiness of his people. Nothing distresses him so much as the sight of suffering in any form. He leaves no stone unturned to relieve it as quickly as he can. To refer here to one of many instances,—a recent one—the great hardships that the people on the Chamundi Hill were under-going last summer, owing to the failure of all sources of water there, gave him no peace till he coaxed the Cauvery to mount up to their very doors, at no small cost, all his own.

When out in the country, nothing does he seem to enjoy more than quiet talks with the ryots on their fields or the wandering mendicant or labourers on the road, without letting them know who he is. And great is their surprise often to find some silver coins dropped into their palms. In regard to his attitude towards those placed in less fortunate circumstances, the reader has but to be told of how he would not allow the priests in temples to show him or his party any preference over the other devotees, for he holds that God knows no such distinctions.

How quickly and deeply he enters into the feelings of others, how he loves to take men by surprise when he intends to bestow favours on them, how remarkable his self-control and how unruffled and calm his bearing is in the most trying of circumstances; how inoffensively he manifests his displeasure, what an inexhaustible mine of patience he possesses what exceptional regard he shows to men advanced in years, how he risks his own life in preference to those of his servants and attendants in times of danger, how he cures hatred by love, above all at what etherial heights of magnanimity his soul habitually finds delight in resting, and how many other virtues such as punctuality, system and caution lend lustre to his life, not to say anything of the accomplishments such as taking in at a single glance an entire situation with the minutest details in it, to which little reference has been made here, are fit subjects of study for his future biographer and for the future historian of Mysore, for being recorded and assessed, after eliminating the bias of contemporary personal equations.

"The world knows little of its greatest men," until and unless time reveals them.

Not long ago an eminent and well-known authority possessing intimate knowledge of affairs of Indian Native States in general, observed that there were in India only 'two' who approached nearest the Hindu ideal of a King, one of them being His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, now ruling. How true! To find a parallel for him among historical personages of India is well nigh impossible. No single ruler of the past presents all the qualities of his head and heart. Should some of the most adorable features of the character and life of a Janaka, a Buddha, and an Asoka be abstracted and combined, a parallel could be imagined. If it be permissible, on this occasion, to indulge a little in taking a prophetic view of the future, no one who has studied His Highness from all standpoints would hesitate to declare that he will be known to posterity in Mysore as Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the Great.

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"CHRONICLE'S" Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Will Mahatma Gandhi be able to visit Gujarat before the 20th instant?

The answer to this question must reach this office on or before the 14th instant?

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

BENGAL'S UNCROWNED KING

TRIBUTES TO SIR SURENDRA NATH'S MEMORY

CALCUTTA, August 6.

"A burning desire to remove the political fetters of his day and some of the present moment so that India, not merely Bengal, but a unified India, free from communal distractions, an India in possession of things of the past and India receptive of Western influence not isolated from the rest of the world, but an India in communion with the intellectual life of the whole world, might find her proper place in the comity of nations. That was his burning desire, and who amongst us is here to-day who can challenge the fact that he fought like a soldier in the cause of his country and died like a soldier, with Field Marshall's baton in his knapsack, given not by his sovereign, but by the united suffrages of his countrymen?" said Justice Sir C. C. Ghose, presiding over a largely attended public meeting held at Albert Hall in celebration of the second death anniversary of Sir Surendranath Banherjea.

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Prof. Zacharaiah, Mrs. Kumudini Bose and others addressed the meeting paying glowing tributes to the life and work of the great patriot.—Free Press.

HOW THEY CELEBRATE IT

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY IN AJMER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 6.

The Rajputana branch of the All-India Spinners Association has organised khadi hawking from the 1st to 15th August which is being celebraed as the fortnight anniversary of death of Lokmanya Tilak and birth of Non-co-operation. The Rajasthan Seva Sangha is cordially co-operating. On the first August charka was plied uninterruptedly from morning till evening by several respectable ladies and gentlemen. Haribhan Upadhyaya and Bijeysingh Pathik and other National workers are seen hawking khadi. Decent sales are reported.

Workers of both these institutions are intending to organise relief quota from Rajputana for Gujarat floods.

SALE OF SILVER RESERVES.

ILL-ADVISED AND WRONGLY CONCEIVED

INDIAN MERCHANTS' EMPHATIC PROTEST

The following telegram was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India on 5th August, 1927, regarding the sale of silver by Government:—

"The sale of silver is one further step proving the utter unsuitability of the eighteen-pence ratio manoeuvred through the Assembly by the Government. The necessity of Government borrowing in London and this sale of silver, despite the reported strong desire expressed by the Joint Committee at Calcutta that Government should not sell any silver, prove that the anxiety of Government is not the best interests of India and her masses, but the forced maintenance of Government's prestige in this ill-advised and wrongly conceived decision of theirs. The apprehension of the commercial community now justifiably is how much more silver Government will sell, and whilst my Committee expect no announcement from Government in this connection, they feel that they must lodge their emphatic and whole-hearted protest against the step taken by Government in parting with India's silver irrespective of the price at which it stood in the Reserves and in total disregard of the effects on the savings of the masses in the form of silver. The people would now be justified in suspecting the motive of Government in their proposal to make Currency Notes irredeemable in silver and for this suspicion the whole blame can only lie at the doors of the Government. Inchambu."

GOSWAMI DEPRECATES PARTY SQUABBLES

SPEECH AT HUGLI DISTRICT CONFERENCE

HOOGHLY, August 6.

Presiding over the Hooghly District Conference this evening, Mr. T. C. Goswami in a short speech deprecated the party squabbles and urged the necessity for practical work, for which Deshabandhu Das laid down his life.

In welcoming Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose and Satyendra Mitra, M.L.A., on their release, he said though Bengal has been relieved of a great worry they could not forget that many other Bengalee youths are still rotting in jail.

GOVERNMENT STANDS CONDEMNED

"It might be his Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson had to encounter stern opposition from his advisers in the release of the detenus and we cannot but admire his courage of conviction and sense of duty. But unless adequate penance is made by Government, it stands condemned before the civilised world. Let me remind the British Government in their own saying, "Wages of Sin is death"—a death more serious that the physical, that is moral death."

ARTIFICIAL QUARREL.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim differences, he said so far as Bengal was concerned it was an artificial quarrel brought about mainly by the thirst after prize posts or success in council elections. Government must have also learnt from their experiences in Calcutta, Pabna and other communal riots that this quarrel does not only lead to economic loss, but to loss of their reputation also and that they are powerless to maintain law and order, on the plea of which they demand their right to administer the country.

Slavery, concluded Mr. Goswami, was the chief obstacle in the path of self-improvement, but self-realisation to some extent was also possible for a subject nation and if this fact is not kept in view, it will lead to weakness.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

There was a large attendence at the conference. Mr Akhil Chandra Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, hoisted the national flag and Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray opened the khadi exhibition.—Free Press.

ANGLO-IRAQ RELATIONS

KING FAISAL TO DISCUSS WITH COLONIAL OFFICE

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Baghdad.—Emir Faisal left Baghdad this morning by air for Cairo from where he will proceed to France and England to discuss the future relations between Britain and Iraq with the representatives of the Colonial Office.

A few minutes before the air liner began the long trans-desert journey, the King approved of the appointment of two prominent Shiahs, Saiyid Alwan al Yasir and Abdul Hussein Chalabi to fill the vacancies in Cabinet. The Shiah community has betrayed reluctance to co-operate with the Cabinet with a Sunni majority and it is hoped that these new appointments herald a period of friendly work in double harness by the representatives of the two great religious sects.

Toronto.—The Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have arrived here from Kingston.—Reuter.

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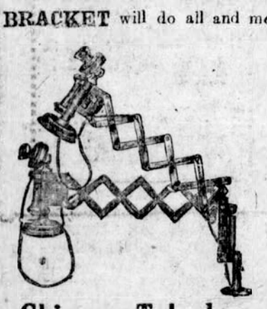

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ABOLISH CASTE SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 7.)

eribe the situation in my own words. I shall refer to the Swaraj organ:—

"The cases of abduction of Hindu women in Bengal have become a matter of daily occurrence. Reports published in newspapers present before us the horrible outrages that are being perpetrated upon many a woman in Bengal. The East Bengal and the North Bengal specially are the centres of the nefarious activities of the hooligans and it is there that a good number of women become victims of the lust of the goondas. Cases are almost daily reported of abduction, assaults and serious outrages on women from East Bengal and North Bengal. But I think a good number of such cases does not come to light for gear of public scandal and shame. So the cases of outrages are far more greater and horrible than are reported and published in the columns of newspapers, writes Sunitivi Devi in "Forward".

"A HORRID RESULT".

I ask why this is so. Is it not due to the fact that Gandhi and the Swarajists have entered into a pact with the Khilafat Party to fight the Government and they do not wish to do any thing which might prejudice the fact that they are allowing their women to be thus treated. This is the horrid result of the policy of Gandhi and C. R. Das.

All this oppression in Bengal is facilitated by our caste divisions.

PROTECT WOMEN FROM OUTRAGE.

This explains the Sangathan movement. In Bengal the evil appears in an exaggerated form. But it exists more or less in various other parts of the country. The Hindu Sabha wishes to invite you all to assist them to protect the women from these outrages, to organise the Hindu society to make it an organism so that every part of it, every caste or class may feel any injury inflicted on any one as an injury to itself. For that purpose the Hindu Sabha would remove tll the restrictions that stand in the way of co-operation between the classes, in fact anything which is felt by any class as a humiliation. I am not in a position to say and I do not think any one is in a position to state whether and how this object can be acrieved throughout the length and breadth of India. In some parts of India certain classes approximate so much to one another that even fusion may be effected; while the differences between certain other classes may be so radical elsewhere that it will take a long time for the gulf to be bridged. The means will have to vary with localities, classes, men etc. But to me it is certain we can go a great way. Personally I would go very far. The restrictions that now divide classes or castes cannot be justified in these days. Few of the four great castes perform their proper functions but they perform the functions of the other castes. There is no sense then in claiming the privileges without the performance of these duties. The non-Brhmin castes are generally speaking not disposed to recognise the rights claimed by Brahmins. Insistence on them will perpetuate disunion and discord. The non-caste Hindus are resolved not to submit to their position of inferority and humiliation. A society far more conservative than ours, i.e. the Mahomedans of Turkey, have brushed aside all the religious obstacles that stand in the way of our progress. Religion is an institution intended for our moral progress and you may be certain that if any ordinances stand in the way of our moral progress, those rules of conduct must have been intended for other times and conditions.

WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

The Hindu Religion has divided us Hindus into various watertight compartments. Those compartments are divided by rules imposed upon them for reasons which may have been sound in ancient days but many of they have no meaning at the present time. They appear on the other hand mischievous in these days when the castes or classes are not confined to the duties of functions of their caste. But for the violation of their rules persons, families, groups of persons, classes have been put out of caste. Thus for instance for drinking in ignorance water from a well used by what is considered a lower class, persons have been put out of caste. There are persons so treated who have not renounced Hinduism but retain their faith and veneration for the religion of their fathers. In my opinion it is only right that they should be taken back into Hinduism.

Similarly there are persons who have been forcibly converted from Hinduism but who are still in faith Hindus and would willingly come back if we would receive them. I can see no reason why they should not be taken back.

Women who have been kidnapped or raped have not been received back into caste in Bengal and elsewhere but have been put out of caste. They have to lead a prostitute's life, unless they are able to find protection in a Mahomedan household. It is urged that it is in the interests of woman that they should be under the protection of a Mahomedan who would protect them against further indignity rather than with those who are not able to protect them. If their husbands or the other Hindus families would not receive them back, or in other words if Shuddhi is impracticable or impossible, I agree. And Hinduism that cannot protect its women had better disappear. That Hinduism is obviously not fit for Swaraj.

IGNORANCE OF PAST HISTORY

Those who maintain that this should not be done are entirely ignorant of the past history of the Hindu religion. At one time Buddhism spread over a great part of India, yet in those parts scarcely a Buddhist is now to be found. All of them must have been converted into Hinduism. Asoka sent his missionaries all over Asia and converted them all into Buddhism. For our purpose there is no difference between Buddhism and Hinduism. In Southern India there were thousands and thousands of Christians at one time. Their descendants are still Hindus. In Southern India inter-marriages between Christians and Hindus were common until legislation interfered with it. In fact such marriages were encouraged by the Roman Catholic Priests in the hope that the Christian wife would persuade her Hindu husband to accept Christianity. And conversion and reconversions were the result. Entire communities have been brought into Hinduism, their priests were recognised as Brahmins and made it possible to conform into a life acceptable to Brahminism. And their Kings and fighting castes were made Kshatriyas. An Englishman highly respected and venerated by the Indian-Mahomedans suggested to me that if we could recognise the Mahomedan as Kshatriyas we might be able to assimilate them and overcome all difficulties. In fact Hindnism has grown by assimilation and so say that we cannot accept outsiders is showing ignorance of the past. I agree that a community may discard any member whom it does not wish to continue in the community. But there is nothing to prevent persons so discarded from forming themselves into a community Hindu in faith or by being accepted by any community, Hindu, Buddhist or Jain. The Shuddhi movement is therefore perfectly legitimate and will not be opposed by any Hindu who has any knowledge of our past.

"NO HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY POSSIBLE."

I have been told by my friends that there is no possibility of a Hindu-Muslim unity If I am right in my views I say that unless that unity is desired by both and their good faith s shown not by declarations but by acts there is no use of seeking it. There is no real desire for unity, at present on terms of equality. Inequality will breed discord, will lead to subordination, humiliation and disaster.

MOVE TOWARDS UNITY

NAGPUR, August 6.

The Central Provinces and Berar Hindu Sabha Conference, reassembling this afternoon with Sir Sankaran Nair in the chair, adopted resolutions paying homage to the memory of Swami Shradhanand, expressing the opinion that a spirit of retaliation will be awakened among the Hindus by outrages by Muslims and by their antagonism to the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements, exhorting the Muslim leaders to take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of suc offences, requesting the Government to make a definite announcement regarding the playing of music on thoroughfares without molestation by others, opposing the Muslim demand for the stoppage of all music both in private and in public by the Hindus during the Muharrum festival, strongly recommending the immediate absorption of all subcastes into their parent castes, and allowing intercaste marriages for the achievement of sangathan and unity.

The Conference was adjourned tii to-morrow.—A. P.

HARROWING TALES FROM VILLAGES.

(Continued from Page 8.)

the millionaires of Bombay had not responded to the call for assistance to the relief work as was expected of them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. G. Kapadia then moved: This meeting appoints a committee named in addition to those who are members of the Managing Committee of the "Gujarat Mandal" with a right to add to their number.

Mr. Chandrashanker Narmada Shanker in seconding the resolution said Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who left Bombay that afternoon in an interview told the speaker to go to house to house to the millionaires of Bombay and urge them to give at least one lakh of rupees each for the Relief Fund.

Mr. P. V. Sharma supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RELIEF.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then moved:—

This public meeting of the Gujarati residents of Bombay expresses its opinion that the Government should take the following steps promptly to afford immediate relief to those who have suffered on account of the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar to revive the agricultural prosperity of Gujarat.

(1) To provide seeds immediately for purposes of re-sowing.

(2) To lend money for the purchase of agricultural cattle, implements and other necessary means.

(3) To help cultivators to buy new cattle from other provinces to substitute those that have been carried way by the floods.

(4) To supply timber for building again the houses of the agriculturists that have fallen down.

(5) To lend money to the agriculturists through Co-operative Banks.

This resolution should be forwarded to the Bombay and the Baroda Governments.

Mr. Munshi said only in Jambusar out of four villages nothing had remained after the deluge except a temple. It was a pity that Gujarat that had helped Punjab, Bengal, Madras and far countries had to beg for herself. Even the crore of rupees raised by Mahatma Gandhi had half the share of Gujarat. If Government wished they could help Gujarat since they have taken away crores of rupees from that Province. The Indian Princes too who were fattened on the revenue of the pepole of Gujarat could help those in distress now instead of wasting their money on the race courses in England.

Mr. K. C. Desai seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The chairman in wiading up the proceedings said he had wired to Mr. Chatfield, the Commissioner, Northern division, to call a conference of the collectors, and the organisers of the relief work to estimate the damage and to devise means of help. He hoped by the co-operation of the people Government would also do what was rightly expected of them.

VILLAGES SEVERELY LEFT ALONE.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth who came at the later stage and was asked to speak said only in Bhal in three days 58 inches and 7 cents of rain were recrded. This being a low lying town had suffered tremendously. So far the Government officers had not gone to the villages for relief w except some of the volunteers sent by him. He promised to make a fuller statement in the C. J. Hall this evening.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chairman.

SOUTH INDIANS' EFFORTS

The South Indians in Bombay manifested their genuine sympathy with the destitute and the homeless in the flood-stricken areas, at a public meeting in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel on Saturday evening. Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer presided on the occasion. Touching speeches were delivered by several speakers portraying the pitiable condition to which Gujarat and Kathiawar have been reduced as a result of the sweeping and devastating floods. Appeals were made to contribute liberally towards relief in the affected areas. A sum of Rs. 501-0-0 was collected on the spot, Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer contributing Rs. 150, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Rs. 101, Mr. Pothan Joseph Rs. 31 (1st instalment) and Mr. K. S Ramachandra Iyer Rs. 25, besides lesser contributions. A strong committee comprising of the representatives of the various South Indian Associations in the city was also formed, and it was decided that all collections should be sent to the relief fund raised by the Shri Rama Krishna Mission.

On Sunday morning a party of South Indian Volunteers with bhajan commenced their collection campaign. They made house to house visits and it is believed that a substantial amount would be collected. The committee expects every South Idian to contribute his mite towards the relief of the suffering.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S WORK

The Servants of India Society have decided to work up and administer relief through, this fund and also to place their Agency at the disposal of any other organisation who may like to use their services. Accordingly they offered their services to the Bombay Central Relief Fund who have recognised the Servants of India Society as one of their Agencies for administration of relief in flooded areas in Gujarath and Kathiawar. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Central Relief Fund have requested Mr. G. K. Devadhar to visit the flooded areas, to report the damage and devastation caused by the floods therein and to suggest dines of relief. Accordingly Mr. Devadhar left last night for Broach wherefrom he will probably proceed immediately to Nadiad to make a report about the situation in the Kaira District which is the hardest hit area.

A District Organiser of Co-operative Societies from Kaira writes that it is feared that Tagavi will not be available through Co-operative Societies on account of some technical difficulty. He requests Mr. Devadhar to move the Government to remove the difficulty in the way of Tagavi being made available through Co-operative Societies.

Collections of Funds through Volunteers and sympathisers are going on apace. Those who want to send their contributions are requested to send the same to Mr. C. S. Deole, Servants of India Society, Girgaum Bombay, who is in charge of the Bombay Office.

In the Second list of cotributions a collection of Rs. 2,159-5-9 is shown, and the total amount collected by the Servants of India Society up to now aggregates to Rs. 9.407-9-9.

PROGRESS OF FUND

MR. DEODHAR TO TOUR GUJARAT

LOCAL, August 7.

The Secretary, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, writes:—

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the fund was held on Saturday when Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned to be given to the Seva Samiti and the Seva Samaj of Kathiawar for relief work there through Mr. Amritlal Seth. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was also sanctioned for relief work in Dholka.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Vice-Chairman of the fund was deputed to tour Gujerat for personal inspection and report to the fund. Mr. Shankarbhai Amin has gone to Borsad and Mr. Dadubhai Desai to Kaira to confer with the workers there regarding relief necessary for those districts.

Taking advantage of the concessions given by the B. B. and C. I. Railway private agencies have sent through the fund. About a dozen wagons of new and old clothing, etc., to the affected districts.

The Imperial Bank of India has been appointed Bankers to the fund. The public are requested to send all their contributions to the hon. treasurer. Bombay Central Flood relief fund, the Imperial Bank of India, from whom receipts will be passed on to them.

The public are again requested to see that all the funds collected at the different places are remitted the Bombay Central Flood relief fund in order that the money might be utilised in a systematic manner and that there may be no overlapping of activities. There is no necessity for emphasising the face that extreme care will be taken to see that the funds contributed by the public will reach the people for whom they are intended. It is proposed to send relief in all the different forms, namely, cash, food, clothing, etc., to the affected districts and to get them distributed by wellknown and respectable local, people with whom the committee is getting into touch. The committee is informed that regular relief committees have been formed in some centres are also being formed at other places. It is expected that the whole arrangement will come into force in two or three days and there need be no apprehension that there will be any delay in distribution of relief through the central board.—A. P.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA'S EFFORTS

"At a meeting of the residents of Matunga held under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association and Hindu Sabha, Matunga, it was decided to collect fund and articles of necessity in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund and a Committee was appointed to do the needful in the matter. Residents of Matunga are requested to send their contributions in money, clothes or domestic utensils, etc., to either Mr. G. D. Daftary, Residents' Association or to Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, B. I. T. Blocks, King's Circle, Matunga."

SHRI PATAN SANKAT NIVARAN FUND

On receipt of reports of heavy rains and tales of terror wrought at Patan, a public meeting of the citizens of Patan residing in Bombay was held at Shri Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall on 3rd inst. under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Seth Kilachand Devchand when resolutions for opening "Shri Patan Sankat Nivaran Fund" and to manage it through a managing committee were passed unanimously. About Rs. 37,000. were subscribed to the fund. After appointing members of the managing committee and thanking the chair the meeting was dispersed.

PILIBHIT IN DANGER

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Pilibhit is reported to be in great danger of being swept away by waters owing to the constant erosion of the river Deohas.—A. P.

PROCESSION FOR COLLECTION OF FUNDS

BARODA, Aug. 7.

The Central Flood Relief Committee today organised a procession to collect money for the floods by house to house collection.—Free Press.

FLOOD LEVEL IN THE KISTNA.

BEZWADA, August 7.

The flood level of the water in the River Kistna is gradually going down and is at present 13 1/2 over the Anicut level. It is understood that normal conditions have been restored in villages down the Anicut.—A. P.

A WARNING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following, if possible, in your esteemed paper.

To-day at about 12-30 p.m. two carts (khataras) were passing by the Sandhurst Road (Gol Pitha). The said carts were managed by some Muvalis who were collecting clothes and money in the name of "Gujarat Kathiawar Relief Fund." Apparently these people seemed to be doing this act of kindness (?) with a view to alleviate their own distresses. On suspecting foul play, I inquired of them as to who had authorised them to make such collections, but they evaded such inquiries and passed off quickly in the street which is called "Pathan Street." After full enquiry I came to know that these people were a sort of gang come out to profiteer themselves by misleading the public. The public in ignorance of this fact and in good faith did contribute towards the fund but such sympathy has been taken undue advantage of by these Muvalis.

Under the circumstances and with a view that such collections would not go astray and be misappropriated by anyone in the name of a "Relief Fund Collector or Volunteer," I have thought it fit to draw your kind attention to the above facts in the hope that you will certainly make it known to the public and the gentlemen concerned with the "Relief Fund" and request them to do the needful in the matter by authorising certain gentlemen only to colicet such fund.

Begging to be excused for the trouble.—Yours. etc.

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Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.

CRIME OF GOING TO MOSCOW!

INTERESTING CASE IN LAHORE COURT

LAHORE, August 5.

Fazal Ilahi, otherwise known as Malik Fazalilahi Qurban, was produced before the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar, on August 2nd, on a charge of waging war against the King. The prosecution story is that the accused left India some years ago as a Mahajar and went to Moscow via Kabul, where he joined the Eastern Branch of the Moscow University. It is also allege that the accused wrote and signed as "Kurban" an article in a copy of "The Vanguard" of 1923, explaining the work of the Eastern Branch of the Moscow University.

The accused, in his statement, admitted that he went to Tashkend and Moscow, but had committed no crime. He returned via Kabul as he was suffering from rheumatism.

Diwan Chamanlal, who defended the accused, argued that no conspiracy had been proved, nor had the accused participated in any conspiracy.

The Crown Counsel submitted that as the accused left India as a Mahajar, his subsequent conduct was to be judged from the state of disaffection in which he left India. Further, the Moscow University had been held to be a revolutionary University on previous occasions.

Judgment was reserved.

FEDERATION OF ARABIAN STATES

"BRITAIN'S HELPING HANDNECESSARY" SAYS MUZAHIM BEG

LONDON, August 7.

The New Iraq diplomatic agent Muzahim Beg Pacachi in an interview with the "Observer" impressed the desirability of an Anglo-Arabian alliance for mutual benefit. He firmly believed that through British assistance alone could Arabia come into her own. Arabs required only a helping and sympathetic hand to enable them to make their country an Imperial bulwark, between the Mediterranean Sea and India and expressed admiration for Mustapha Kemal's attempt to establish a State on an accidental model in Anatolia, Muzahim Beg strongly favoured the Federation of Arabian States of Iraq, Syria, Hejaz, Nejd and Yemen.—Reuter.

SYMPATHISERS OF SACCO & VANZETTI

GENERAL STRIKE ATTENDED WITH VIOLENCE

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Buenos Aires.—The general strike in sympathy with Sacco and Vanzetti has been marked by violence. Two bomb outrages have occurred in the interior. No casualties have been reported. The demonstrators forced businesses to close and stoned any reluctant proprietors.—Reuter.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN MADRAS

RESOLUTION NOT YET TABLED

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

One of the questions that will come up before the autumn session of the Madras Legislative Council, which will commence on August 23rd, will be the proposed no-confidence motion which the Congress Party is expected to table against the present Ministers. No notice of any such motion has, however, been received in the Council office till now. Resolutions given ntice of, include those recommending the cancellation of the Government Order prohibiting Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund.—A. P.

MR. GOSWAMI DONATES LAND FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Labour Union in Kankinnarrah Jute Mill Area Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., said that he would do his best to better the lot of the working classes, and announced the gift of a plot of land for the new primary school promoted by the Labour Union, for imparting instruction to the children of millhands.—A. P.

CHURCHMAN DENOUNCES "RED RADICALISM"

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Philadelphia.—The Church outrage is the sequel to a sermon delivered on July 31st, when the preacher spoke ing of Sacco and Vanzetti denounced "Red radicalism."—Reuter.

Padamprasad, who was charged with selling Rajkumari Maya for immoral purposes to Ramlal Agarwala, was acquitted on August 6 by the Magistrate, Jorbagan.—Free Press.

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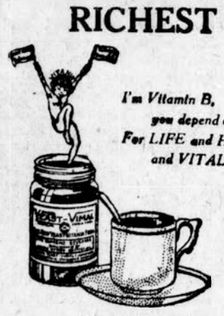

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GLEANINGS FROM UR DU PRESS.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

"Mahatma Gandhi has suggested the name of Dr. Ansari for the Congress presidentship. We heartily endorse this suggestion. The National Congress is not a body of the Hindus or of the Mussalmans alone; it represents the 32 crores of the inhabitants of India which consist of the Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Parsis, Jews, etc. And, therefore, it is necessary that the President of such an organisation should be such as to win the confidence of all these communities. Dr. Ansari has been the Joint Secretary of the Congress for years together and has always been in the fore-front of political agitation. His love of nationality, his broadmindedness in communal and national matters, his grasp of the situation, his loyalty and sincerity demand that the National Parliament of India should confer upon him the highest honour in its gift. We hope that the Provincial Congress Committees will propose Dr. Ansari's name. At the present juncture, we cannot find any better man than Dr. Ansari to fill the Congress presidential chair. We hope, no Hindu will ever say that since the majority of the members of the Congress happen to be Hindus, its presidentship should also go to Hindu. We further hope that no Hindu will resort to this absurd plea and that all the Provincial Congress Committees will recommend Dr. Ansari's name."—("Tej").

Khawja Hasan Nizami has in his paper, "Munadi", called upon every Musalman to help the "Muslim Outlook" by becoming its subscriber. The Khawja urges that a Musalman who does so, will get the reward thereof from his God.

The Delhi Municipality has decided to give, free of charge, books, slates, ink-pot and other necessary things to the poor students studying in the municipal schools. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose. If the books are required by the students for the 2nd time in the course of the year, they will have to pay half of the price."—("Tej").

"Kankab-e-Sherq", (Cairo), states that some members of the Italian Admiralty had gone to Angora where they had several conversations with Taufiq Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister. It is stated that the relations between Turkey and Italy are very friendly. ("Hamdard").

"Kaukab-e-Sherq", (Cairo), states "I shall request every self-respecting Musalman to send his children to the National University, Delhi, only. The Jamia's year commences from the first of August. Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari are doing their best to collect funds for the University and it is the duty of all Musalmans to help this University which is free from Government's control."—("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

Shafaq-e-Surkh" learns that the Educational Department of Persia has recently introduced compulsory drill in every school and college.—(Hamdard").

INDIAN STATES: THEIR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Prince and of the British Government. By the treaties themselves the claim to intervene is laid down in many cases; and by precedent it is confirmed in many more important though less numerous ones. Political expediency has, it is true, made cowards of the the most confirmed imperialists who have not been able to resist the desire to avoid the "odium" naturally arising from drastic dealings with such personages as the Nizam or the Gaekwar. In the case of Nabha: "The Government of India have been unable to trace any instance in the past in which they have been called on to *pass orders* (italics ours) on a case parallel to the present one.....It is not necessary to record here the measures which the Government of India would have been compelled to take in this case, because while these measures were under consideration, the Maharaja of Nabha on his own initiative visited the agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, at Kasauli, and voluntarily expressed his desire to sever his connection with the administration of the State upon certain conditions. The Governor-General-in-Council has felt some hesitation in accepting this offer; but after a careful examination of the circumstances he has come to the conclusion that if certain necessary conditions are imposed, the offer may be accepted, and that the advantages of a speedy settlement outweigh other considerations".

THE PLACE OF THE STATE PEOPLE.

Whatever those other considerations may have been, whatever the contemplated measures may have been, the Government of India feels the weight of arguments from expediency, no less than the Princes. The latter have, in almost every case in recent times, when they have been offered a choice, avoided open trial or examination by a Commission, such as that which determined the fate of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. Who can say if this has been for the best, simply because it has saved the face of the offending Princes, and spared the Government of India the odium of extreme measures? But in no instance is the real party concerned,—the suffering people,—is provided for. The recent case of the Jain Palitana dispute, in which Jains all over India as well as in Palitana have a grievance is not mentioned by the author, perhaps because its bearing on the Indian polity has yet to be realised, and also because the case is yet far from being settled. But the claim of the peoples to petition directly to the Viceroy against a misgoverning or misbehaving Prince is, for the present, and, in so far as precedents go, merely *namke waste*. The Indian people on either side of the border have begun to realise that if the Government of India want to act against a Prince for their own reasons, they will never lack either the strength or the excuse for the most drastic action. If they so wish, they can easily make the peoples of the State concerned a tool in their own hands, just as they made the Princes a tool a few years ago in spiting the Indian Legislature in the matter of the Princes Protection Act. There is no guarantee that the plight of the State people will move the Government of India, however sad it may be. The only criterion, then, of the need for action in such cases is, we are forced to conclude, the interest of the Government of India.

THE STATED AND THE INDIAN FISCAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Panikkar's treatment of his subject, giving more prominence to the personal as against the public aspect of the case, is noticeable even in such cases as the fiscal treaties. The treaties relating to railways passing through State territory are referred to by him in more than one connection, though the disputes in the archives of the Government of India regarding the canalisation for irrigation of rivers flowing through State as well as British dominion do not appear to have claimed his attention in a like degree. The case of common property like rivers is bound to be interesting; and it is a pity it has not met with a sufficient consideration from such a painstaking writer as this. A still more recent case,—that of the Kathiawar Ports—was perhaps impossible for Mr. Panikkar to take notice of. The implications of that case are much more far-raching than perhaps any other matter hitherto coming up for decision before the Government of India. It is possible once again political expediency may prevail, and the question may end in a draw. If it does not; if the parties concerned pursue it to the bitter end it must affect the entire fiscal and financial system of India. The idea of surrendering their ports will never appeal to the Indian Princes, however, denuded of real authority they may be. Short of *force majeure* they are unlikely to submit, especially now-a-days when they have growing opportunities to make of their grievances a common case. The Indian Government, on the other hand, cannot look with equanimity on a steadily diminishing revenue from a source, which rapidly promises to become their mainstay in the Central Government. The fiscal policy of the Government of India has been determined by them without reference to the Princes, and only to suit their own considerations. If the change in policy from absolute free trade to an intensive protectionism in an increasing number of industries implies any benefit to this country, the benefit goes almost exclusively to British India. If it means any burden, the burden falls on the Indian States, even more than on the British public. And the Stateh have received no *quid pro quo* for thus suffering doubly, first in their exchequer and secondly in the shape of increased, indirect taxation of their people by and for the Imperial Indian Government. Even the duty on salt stands on a like footing. They, or those of them who have a means of direct intercourse with foreign countries, have sought a way out, which may easily be strictly in accordance with the existing treaty obligations, but which, if suffered to go for any length of time, must inevitably effect a radical change in the commercial fortunes of British India, and, therefore, in the revenue resources of that country. But this public side of the question is as yet far from demanding the attention it deserves. Mere reliance on a treaty will not serve, just as it did not help Shylock to rely entirely on his bond, for a pound of flesh. Treaties are a factor, no doubt an important factor, in the case; but if the altered circumstances need an orientation of policy, why should it not be brought about by common consent,—even though, in that process, the entire polity of India may have to be recast?

CHOLERA IN RAJAHMANDRY

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

"The Hindu's" Rajahmundry correspondent reports that cholera has broken out at Rajhamundry and that eight cases have been reported so far. Five hundred inoculations have been performed hitherto as a preventive measure. At Utlanka a neighbouring village, cholera is prevalent in epidemic form.—A. P.

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